

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE AFFIRMS GORBACHEV INVITATION, SEEKS E. EUROPE TRIP

OW090609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that his invitation to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for a Tokyo visit is still valid even though Japan's hopes for a visit by the end of January was turned down.

Nakasone told a lower house committee that the Soviet Union may have not been able to decide on the general secretary's Japan visit in January as "I hear the country is reconsidering its global diplomatic strategy."

But Nakasone said his invitation to Gorbachev for his Japan visit is valid and he will welcome the Soviet leader if he comes to Tokyo, reiterating his long time hope to realize the first-ever Japan visit by a Soviet supreme leader. "I want to improve the Japan-Soviet relationship. That's my consistent philosophy," he added.

The Soviet Union last week conveyed its official decision not to accept Nakasone's offer on Gorbachev's Japan tour within January.

Nakasone was responding to a query from Dietman Kenjiro Kadoya of the Japan Socialist Party lower house. Referring to the foreign diplomatic itinerary, the prime minister said he would make visits where his visits would be beneficial.

Government sources said that Nakasone wants to tour Eastern Europe in January and consultations are under way through diplomatic channels. Tentative countries considered for the visit are East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Poland. The list will be narrowed to two or three nations in which the prime minister will make a week-long visit in early or mid-January.

KURANARI MEETS IRANIAN ENVOY ON NAKASONE LETTER

OW081241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told Iranian Ambassador to Japan 'Abdol Rahim Gohari Monday that Iran's recent disclosure of a personal letter from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone was contrary to diplomatic practice. He said Iran should not repeat such conduct in the future.

Kuranari made the remarks in a meeting held at the Foreign Ministry at the envoy's request. The ambassador recently returned from consultations with his home government in Tehran. Iran recently made public Nakasone's personal letter to Islamic Consultative Assembly (parliament) Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Govahi said Hashemi-Rafsanjani, President 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati have no intention of damaging bilateral relations.

The ambassador said his country has no doubts about Japan's goodwill in seeking a settlement of the Iran-Iraq war and the release of American hostages in the Middle East. Foreign Ministry officials quoted Govahi as saying that Hashemi-Rafsanjani had no ill will against Japan.

The prime minister's personal letter urging Iran to exercise its influence in seeking release of American hostages in Lebanon was delivered to Hashemi-Rafsanjani in August last year in Tehran by Nakasone's special envoy. A month earlier, Hashemi-Rafsanjani visited Tokyo and conferred with Nakasone.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, however, referred to the Nakasone letter on November 4 when he made public secret U.S. attempts to improve relations with Iran. A photograph and contents of the letter were published in an influential Iranian newspaper.

The Iranian envoy extended Velayati's invitation to Kuranari to visit Tehran. Kuranari said he hopes to make the trip in the future, according to officials.

KUNO MEETS NAKASONE ON FISHERIES ACCORD WITH DPRK

OW081341 Tokyo KYODO in English 1310 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- A dietman just back from Pyongyang urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday to help extend a private fisheries agreement between Japan and North Korea.

Chuji Kuno, a lower house member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, said he had failed to reach accord with North Korea on an extension of the agreement because Pyongyang sought greater Japanese purchases of Alaska pollack -- currently set at 50,000 tons a year -- and at higher price.

Kuno visited Pyongyang from November 24 to December 2 as head of a delegation of the Parliamentarians' League for the Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship. In the absence of diplomatic relations between the two neighboring countries, private groups such as the league have been playing a central role in concluding the fisheries accords.

The current fishery agreement is due to expire at the end of this year.

Kuno, a veteran conservative politician, reportedly is preparing to revisit Pyongyang within this year if Nakasone takes steps in formulating Japanese Government action in favor of the North Korean demand. Kuno told a news conference following his meeting with Nakasone that he had reached accord with North Korean Workers' Party Politburo member Ho Tam on establishment of special direct flights between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Kuno also said Ho bitterly attacked the Japanese press for "maliciously" reporting false reports of the death of North Korean leader Kim Il-song in November. This, Kuno quoted Ho as saying, was a South Korean "plot which cannot be condoned." Kuno said he had expressed a desire to meet Kim during his stay in Pyongyang but was told that the North Korean president was on a visit to the countryside.

NAKASONE SAYS DEFENSE BUDGET CAP 'DIFFICULT'

OW091135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday that it may become very difficult to hold to the government policy of limiting the nation's defense spending to less than 1 percent of its gross national product in fiscal 1987. Answering questions at a meeting of the House of Councillors Cabinet Committee, Nakasone said the difficulty is connected with the slow economic growth which is inevitable during the coming year.

Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, also said at the committee session that Japan has to make its defense contribution as a member of the Western bloc. Although due attention will be given to Japan's policy of maintaining defense ability only for defense purposes, Japan is ready to "do what it has to do," Kurihara said.

Defense Spending Limit

OW081331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 8 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry plans to limit the growth of defense spending in fiscal 1987 starting next April to the 4 percent level compared with the current fiscal year in view of bleak revenue prospects, ministry sources said Monday. The ministry's estimate shows a revenue shortfall of about 1.3 trillion yen even if the growth rate of general expenditures is held to zero as in the current fiscal year, they said.

General expenditures are general account expenditures minus national debt servicing expenses and national taxes allocated to local governments.

The growth of defense spending in fiscal 1986 has been set at 6.58 percent under the government's avowed policy of keeping defense spending within 1 percent of gross national product (GNP). The defense spending ratio now stands at 0.991 percent.

The Defense Agency intends to seek an increase of the order of 7 percent, including an increased contribution toward the cost of keeping U.S. forces in Japan, which is strongly demanded by Washington.

But the Finance Ministry thinks a further rise in the yen's value against the dollar has made it possible to reduce the cost of procuring weapons overseas.

The ministry also believes the policy of limiting defense spending to 1 percent of GNP will require a lower growth rate of spending in the next fiscal year since the growth pace of GNP is expected to slow down, the sources said.

If the GNP growth is set at 5.1 percent in nominal terms in the government's forthcoming economic outlook for fiscal 1987 -- that is, the same as in the present year -- a 6 percent increase will be maximum allowable limit of defense spending under the "1 percent of GNP" policy.

But, the sources said, it is now considered almost impossible to attain a GNP growth of 5.1 percent even in the current year.

Because of a wide discrepancy of view between the ministry and the Defense Agency, intense political bargaining seems likely over the growth of defense spending -- possibly on whether the growth should be below or above the 5 percent level -- the sources said.

According to the ministry's estimate submitted to the Tax System Council of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Monday, revenues in the next fiscal year are put at about 52.7 trillion yen, mainly because of an increase of only about 1.26 trillion yen in tax revenues due to the adverse impact of the strong yen on the Japanese economy.

This assumes that national bond issues will be cut by 1.31 trillion yen to 9.64 trillion yen to attain the government's goal of halting the flotation of deficit-covering bonds by fiscal 1990.

Expenditures are estimated at 56.92 trillion yen, leaving a revenue shortfall of about 4.22 trillion yen.

But the ministry plans to reduce the shortfall to about 1.3 trillion yen by limiting the growth of general expenditures to zero for a fifth straight year and using proceeds from sales of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. shares for debt servicing.

The sources, however, did not rule out the possibility of increased flotation of deficit-covering bonds -- a virtual abandonment of the goal of halting the issue of such bonds by fiscal 1990.

MINJU CHOSON ON JAPANESE MILITARISM REVIVAL

SK081049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- If the Japanese militarists foolishly attempt to gratify their wild ambition for reinvasion of Korea and the rest of Asia by zealously following the U.S. imperialists, they would suffer a more telling defeat than in the middle of the 1940s.

MINJU CHOSON warns this today in a signed article carried on the lapse of 45 years since the start of the Pacific war by Japan on December 8, 1941.

At the time of their defeat the Japanese imperialists swore to the Japanese people and the world people that they would never take the road of aggression and war again. However, Japanese militarism today is growing into a dangerous force of aggression, the signed article says, and continues:

It is from the first days of the postwar period that militarism began to be revived in Japan. But it is after the present rulers took office that it has been promoted at fast speed.

The present rulers have turned up their sleeves in reviving militarism in every aspect, saying now that Japan has become an economic power, she should have a commensurate military capacity.

This is manifested in Nakasone's "new statism". He is working hard to remove all elements standing in the way of the revival of militarism by brandishing "new statism" with emphasis on its revival under the authority of the "emperor".

He is making greater haste with the militarization of the economy, persistently pursuing a war of military aggression to plunge Japan deep into militarism.

The military appropriations in the financial budget have increased 22 times in the past 30 years.

The "Self-Defence Forces" have been rapidly beefed up and mass destruction weapons produced with accelerated speed. The production of weapons upped 30 times during the last 25 years.

Today the firepower and mobility of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are scores of times those of the Japanese "Imperial Army" of the past.

It is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists' zealous backing that Japan came to rush along the road of militarism.

The U.S. imperialists have directed great efforts to the revival of Japanese militarism in an effort to realize their Korean and Asian strategy.

They intend to bring together South Korea, their last colonial stronghold in Asia, and Japan in military tie-up through the acceleration of the latter's militarization and thereby form a triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea and put into effect their policies of aggression and war without much difficulty by using the alliance.

The fact that the Japanese militarists are dashing headlong along the road of overseas aggrandizement is explained by their wild ambition to realize at any cost the old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

Their tentacles of aggression have already begun to stretch out.

This can be seen in the summing up of "results of the joint studies" on the so-called 1,000 mile "sea route defence" between the U.S. and Japanese military authorities, and in the question of blocking three straits.

The Japanese militarists and the United States have mapped out even a detailed plan of military operations for the execution of an aggressive war against our republic and other socialist countries in the Asian region under the name of "studies".

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries have worked out a "U.S.-Japan joint operational plan" to unleash a Korean war under the cloak of "emergency in the Far East" and held feverish joint military exercises to bring this plan into practice.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been rendered more strained by the stepped-up policies of military aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary rulers.

When a war broke out in Korea, the whole of mankind would be unable to escape a holocaust of countless nuclear weapons deployed in Japan and South Korea.

It is a foolish dream if the Japanese reactionaries think they could invade and dominate Asian countries again.

Solidarity Group Statement

SK080529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, in his press statement issued on December 7, said:

On the day of the provocation of the Pacific war by the Japanese imperialists, I appeal to the entire Asian people to watch with highest vigilance the revival and rearming of Japanese militarism and its preparations for overseas aggression and vigorously wage a joint struggle to check and frustrate them and thereby defend peace and security in this region.

The Pacific war showed with vivid facts that the Japanese imperialists are the most brutal plunderers and truculent murderers, he noted, and said:

The Pacific war clearly proved the truth that aggressors are bound to be burnt to death in the flames of aggression kindled by themselves.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese militarists revived after the war under the active aegis of the U.S. imperialists, are again following the road of Asian aggression, far from drawing a lesson from the war, to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

Regarding South Korea in particular as the first target of overseas aggression, they are stretching their tentacles of aggression deep into South Korea.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are zealously participating in the work to round off the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, massively reinforcing the aggression forces and holding military exercise for aggression on a large scale to cope with an "emergency" in Korea.

The Korean people and the rest of the Asian people can tolerate in no way the manoeuvres of Japanese militarism to build a military power and its schemes for overseas aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries must not disregard the changed situation today.

If Japan interferes in the internal affairs of Korea and other Asian countries and involves herself again in war of aggression in disregard of the lesson of history and the situation today, she will be unable to escape a more miserable end.

FURTHER ON SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISIT

Visit to Panmunjom, KPA Unit

SK080204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[EXcerpts] The political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Navy led by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Army and Navy of the USSR, which is visiting our country, visited Panmunjom today. The guests visited the site of the truce negotiation meetings, the place where the Armistice Agreement was signed, and the MAC conference room. After the visits, the delegation left in the visitor's log the following sentences: "We wish the Korean people will realize the peaceful reunification of the country -- the most urgent problem of vital interest for the Korean people -- at an early date." "We also wish that you will make greater success in socialist construction and in defending the great revolutionary gains from the imperialist aggresssion." "We send warm greetings and congratulations to the KPA soldiers who are brilliantly carrying out the most important tasks set forth by Comrade Kim II-seng, Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the WPK."

The delegation also visited the KPA unit to which Comrade (Kang Yong-tuk) belongs. Placed in the unit were the slogans reading: "We warmly welcome the political workers delegation of the Soviet Army and Navy." "Long live the indestructible and militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union!"

When the guests arrived at the KPA unit, the soldiers warmly welcomed them. Female soldiers offered bouquets to the members of the delegation. The guests toured the unit, listening to the explanation that the soldiers of this unit are preparing themselves to be the revolutionary fighters of one-a-match-for-one hundred under the leadership of the party and the leader and that they are dependably defending the guardposts of the country.

On that day, the KPA unit hosted a banquet for the delegation. [passage omitted] Prior to this, the delegation visited the Memorial Hall of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Lizichev Hosts Reception

SK061231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] On the evening of 5 December, General Aleksey Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, arranged a reception at the Soviet Embassy in our country in connection with a visit to our country by a delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy. Invited to the reception were Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the KPA General Staff; KPA Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Yi Pyong-kuk; and other generals and officers. Attending the reception were Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador in our country, and delegation members.

Aleksy Lizichev, head of the delegation, addressed the reception. He said: I express thanks to the Korean comrades for the kind hospitality shown to us and for helping us to become more concretely acquainted with the achievements attained in the work of constructing socialism and strengthening the defense capabilities of the country and in the political and ideological indoctrination work for KPA soldiers in socialist Korea. He further said: The work of our delegation in your wonderful country is an embodiment of an agreement on further developing Soviet-Korean friendship and overall cooperation which was reached during the visit to the Soviet Union by a DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984.

He noted: The friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, in October this year and his talks and conversations with the CPSU and Soviet state leaders in the Kremlin have become a new powerful motivating force of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. He said: The Korean people cherish sentiments of warm friendship toward the Soviet Union, the Soviet people, and the soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces. He said: We are well aware of the care accorded us by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the leader [chidoja] of your country. We express our heartfelt thanks for all of this.

He went on to say: The DPRK workers and the KPA soldiers treasure friendship with the Soviet people and their Armed Forces and pay deep attention to the strengthening and development of it. He went on to say: We are very pleased to have directly witnessed and to become well acquainted with the fine success attained by the industrious Korean people implementing the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress. We are aware that you have accumulated not a little experience in indoctrinating the soldiers with the tradition of heroic combat with loyalty to your party and leader and in enhancing friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Noting that strengthening cooperation between the two countries is of great significance in the present complicated international situation, he said: The United States and other countries in NATO are contending in an unprecedented arms race and even trying to expand it to space. The Far Eastern region takes an important position in the U.S. plan for aggression. A great number of U.S. forces are deployed in this region. The United States is further accelerating the political and military alliance system among Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo -- a new NATO-type military bloc. The U.S. Administration is maneuvering to deploy Lance missiles in South Korea. Under this situation, the Soviet Union has put forward a series of initiatives to make sound the international situation, including that in Asia and the Pacific, and has taken not a few measures. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech this August, which contains the Soviet proposal to unilaterally suspend nuclear explosions until 1 January 1987, is of very weighty significance. The Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Reykjavik at which the Soviet Union set forth comprehensive measures to reduce nuclear weapons, have aroused great repercussions in the world. We are well aware that the People's Korea actively support the new peace proposals of the Soviet Union, struggling to ease the strained international situation.

Because of the maneuvers of the United States and its Seoul lackeys, the Korean question has remained unsettled for 41 years and the division of Korea continues. The Soviet Union actively supports the struggle of the Korean people to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic manner, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone, and substantially ease the situation in Korea, and other proposals of your country. By countering the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression, we should strengthen our military superiority which will become a reliable shield in the Far Eastern region [urinun wondongjiyoke midumjikhhan pangpaero toel uriui kunsajok wiuirul kangwahayoyahanda].

He stressed: The Soviet Union will do everything possible for the development of the traditional fraternal relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the future. In conclusion, he said: Further developing the relations between the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the DPRK will help our armies fulfill the responsible tasks of defending the socialist gains and of developing and deepening the fraternal friendship between the two countries.

Comrade O Kuk-yol spoke next. He said: The visit to our country by the delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy has become an important opportunity in powerfully demonstrating the invincible vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship which was forged on the joint anti-imperialist front and has been consolidated and developed in the struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army warmly welcomed you with cordial statements of friendship toward the Soviet people and army officers and men, our liberator and class ally.

Noting that the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, received the delegation of political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy, he said: This is an expression of his great treasuring of the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, his deep attention to the strengthening and development of it, and his sentiments of particular intimacy toward the Soviet people.

He noted: During the visit to our country this time, the delegation highly assessed the successes which our people and People's Army soldiers have attained in the struggle to build socialism and enhance the defense capabilities of the country under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song [as heard], and expressed active support for an firm solidarity with our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He said: The peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers, close revolutionary comrades-in-arms, and reliable allies who stand on the same front against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist and communist cause. Treasuring Korean-Soviet friendship and constantly consolidating and developing it are the firm stand of our party and government and the invariable will of our people and People's Army soldiers. He further said: In the future, as in the past, the officers and men of our People's Army will also permanently inherit and develop Korean-Soviet friendship, which was forged with blood and has been consolidated and developed while overcoming the ordeals of history, and whose invincibility has been confirmed, and will fight shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the Soviet Army in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace and security.

We wish the Soviet people and the officers and men of the Soviet Army new success in their struggle to hasten the accomplishment of developed socialism and carry out the decisions of the 27th party congress under the correct leadership of the party led by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. We also extend full support for and firm solidarity with your struggle to avert a nuclear war and defend peace and security in Europe, Asia, and the world. The participants in the reception toasted the invincible militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and the Soviet Union, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and the long life and good health of respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Delegation Departs

SK061119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- The political workers delegation of the Army and Naval Fleet of the Soviet Union headed by General Aleksey Lizichev, director of the General Political Department of the Army and Naval Fleet of the USSR, left for home today by air after concluding its 6-day Korean visit.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, KPA Colonel Generals Yi Pong-won and Yi Pyong-uk, Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and Soviet Embassy Military Attache Gennadiy Bulanov in Pyongyang.

A farewell function took place at the airport.

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, Panmunjom and units of the Korean People's Army.

It was invited to a reception given at a KPA unit and appreciated a music and dance performance of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army.

KCNA DENOUNCES REPORTERS AS 'SPIES AND IMPOSTERS'

SK081119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- The KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY issued the following report on December 8:

Recently correspondents of some Western media including James Miles of UPI, Graham Earnshaw of REUTERS and Pierre-Antoine Donnet of AFP came to our country under the name of "tourists."

While staying in our country, they reported faked-up materials vilifying our republic, acting as "special envoys," and, after leaving our country, have been continuing their slanderous anti-DPRK propaganda.

This is an intolerable challenge to our republic and a mockery of and insult to the world press which values justice and truth.

The press should be fair and truthful, conscientious and objective.

But these paid trumpeters of imperialism styling themselves "special envoys" shamelessly published reports run through with falsity and deception contrary to the noble duty of the journalists to convey only truth.

Deliberately distorting the reality of our country, they foolishly tried to throw a shadow on the united might of our people closely rallied around the party and the leader.

And they heaped preposterous abuses on our republic where everything is going well and whose international authority and prestige is daily rising. And they spun out a long string of lies to drive a wedge between our country and fraternal socialist countries linked together by tight bonds of class friendship and solidarity.

Of course, we do not expect a good propaganda about our country from the propaganda machines paid by imperialists which are accustomed to have a reversed view of everything and engage themselves in falsity and deception, swindle and intrigues. But we are simply startled by the fact that they are maliciously carrying on the anti-DPRK smear campaign full of lies and fabrications that shockingly baffle imagination.

What is particularly surprising is the fact that the hired trumpeters of imperialism have discarded even the elementary conscience and morality of men of the press and are resorting to deception and fraudulence for their criminal and smear propaganda.

First of all, they, far from entering our country in an honest way as journalist, entered in the guise of "teacher", "translator", etc. and then suddenly changed to be so called "special envoy". This tells that from the beginning they pursued an insidious political aim which does not become the position of correspondent.

To make their false reports appear "plausible", they put such label as "East European diplomatic sources" and "West European diplomatic sources" in Pyongyang on their reports. All the more ridiculous is the fact that after they left Pyongyang and returned to Beijing on December 1 these "special envoys" are continuously spreading false reports as "reports from Pyongyang".

These facts show that they are spies and impostors hired at the imperialist espionage organs under the guise of "correspondent" and despicable hack writers bought over by the South Korean puppets for a few dirty dollars.

It cannot be overlooked all the more that the criminal smear propaganda is timed to coincide with the malicious anti-DPRK campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Now the South Korean puppets, as if they had been waiting for a chance, are carrying the false reports from Western "special envoys" in newspapers as "specially contracted reports".

We sternly protest to the press organs of the United States, Britain, France and some other Western press organs against their open spread of false and forged reports insulting the dignity of our republic and people.

We express the belief that all men of the press and press organs of different countries that love peace and value truth will bitterly denounce such impostors and despicable hack writers and give them no place in the press.

Charges Denied

HK091138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 9 (AFP) -- North Korea's official news agency Tuesday branded a group of newsmen who recently visited the secretive country as "spies and impostors." The reporters named by the KOREA CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) rejected the charges, saying the Pyongyang authorities were aware from the start of their eight-day trip that they were journalists.

The KCNA, in a dispatch monitored here, named Beijing-based correspondents from AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL and REUTERS, among others, as having reported "faked-up materials vilifying our republic." The reporters "are spies and impostors hired by the imperialist espionage organs under the guise of 'correspondent,' and despicable hack writers bought over by the South Korean puppets for a few dirty dollars," KCNA said.

Pierre-Antoine Donnet, the AFP reporter who participated in the trip, said in a telephone interview from Beijing that the allegations were "completely ridiculous" and that "North Korean officials were perfectly aware throughout that we were journalists." "We told our official guide as soon as we arrived at the frontier that we were journalists," he said, "and we constantly sought interviews with officials of the North Korean Foreign Ministry and other government bodies." The interview requests were rejected only at the end of the visit, Mr Donnet said, adding that as they prepared to leave, "our guides repeatedly told us that they hoped we would write articles favorable to North Korea."

SOUTH'S COUNTER-DAM DONATION CAMPAIGN ASSAILED

SK091235 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 8 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 December commentary: "Anticommunist Fanatics' Exploitation Operation"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets, saying that they will build a so-called counter-dam in preparation for our building of the Kungangsan power plant, are now staging the farce of collecting donations for it. Installing a so-called donation receiving office in their broadcasting corporation and its broadcasting stations and transmission stations, the puppets are now forcing the people to make donations.

Appearing one after another on the so-called live broadcast for the collection of donations on 6 December, the puppet prime minister and unification minister made outbursts that the building of the counter-dam will greatly contribute to peace and security. They absurdly slandered our building of the Kungangsan power plant, which is a great nature-remaking project having nothing to do with a military purpose and which will turn out to be an asset for all the nation after reunification, as a scheme for southward invasion. How can the farce of collecting donations for the counter-dam, which is designed to further inspire the anticommunist confrontation and fever of war of northward invasion contribute to peace and security?

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's farce of collecting donations for the counter-dam is desperate last-ditch psychological warfare designed to drag the South Korean people into their anticommunist farce to calm down their ever-increasing resistance and to divert their attention elsewhere so that they can extricate themselves from the ruinous crisis in their rule.

It is also an operation to exploit the people to secure the funds necessary for fascism, war, and long-term power. Suppression and exploitation of the people is the puppets' way of life. It is well known to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring sets an enormous budget to strengthen the fascist and suppressive rule and provoke a new war and obtains most of the money from the harsh exploitation of the people. The traitorous clique, still unsatisfied with plundering the poor working people by means of various taxes, which range to as many as 360 kinds, has invented the farce of donations for various kinds of causes, such as the so-called defense donations and olympic donations, squeezing out the little money of the people. The puppets' farce of donations for a counter-dam is part of such a strategic exploitation operation to further rob the people of their money.

With a scheme to secure 96 percent of the puppet budget for next year from taxes, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to levy an enormous amount of taxes upon the South Korean people by exacting 403,000 won per capita and an average 2,015,000 won per family. Taking into account that 60 percent of all South Korean workers now earn low wages of not more than 100,000 won per month, less than one-fifth of the minimum cost of living, it is clear how great are the pain and misfortune of the South Korean people which they must suffer from taxes. The Chon Tu-hwan ring imposes additional exploitation, under the pretext of donations for one cause or another, on the working people who are bleeding in the vicious taxation operation, and is now tormenting them with the donation racket for building a counter-dam. This is little short of attempting to kill the people.

As in the case of the previous farces of the defense donations and olympic donations which the puppet clique have so far staged, this farce of donations for a counter-dam will only fatten the bellies of the traitors. It will not bring any benefit at all to the South Korean people. If there is anything that the puppets' farce of donations brings the South Korean people, it is increased confrontation among fellow countrymen, the increased danger of war, and the subhuman destitution of life. Meanwhile, the privileged puppet ring, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, snatched the donations from the people's blood and sweat and filled their private cash box with them.

There have been not a few traitors in the history of mankind who betrayed the country and the nation, but there has never been such a extremely wicked and brutal traitor as the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea which squeezes out the people's blood and sweat and builds an anticommunist dam designed to deceive and mock them. How can we tolerate the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has turned the entire land of South Korea into a place of rampage with guns and bayonets and which adds to the destitution of the people by staging the treacherous farce of donations, still unsatisfied, with the farce of anticommunist confrontation? Through the commotion of donations for a counter-dam, the South Korean people became more clearly aware that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the unpardonable traitor which should not be left unpunished by the nation even a moment. The traitors who betray the country and the nation will never be safe. The South Korean people will take revenge on them a hundred- and a thousand-fold by making the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique stand trial by history.

SOUTH'S UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS CONDEMNED

SK080756 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 3 Dec 86

[MINJU CHOSON 4 December commentary: "Can Any Other Remarks Be Made by the Anticommunist Element?"]

[Text] A few days ago at a discussion meeting held in Seoul, the puppet minister of the Board of National Unification raved that the most fundamental issue at present is confrontation between the South and the North and that the North is the most fearful enemy. Raving that the most fundamental issue of South Korea is confrontation between the South and the North after calling us the most fearful enemy was the act of advocating a national policy of a fixed anticommunist line in its substance. It goes without saying that this is a reckless remark designed to inspire anticommunism ideology and confrontation consciousness between the North and the South into the hearts of the South Korean people.

Reunification of the fatherland, the greatest task of the nation, can be realized when misunderstanding and distrust which have accumulated between the North and the South are removed, when national unity is striven for, when the other side's ideology and system are accepted by each other, and when one national state is established. Therefore, the North and the South should not make their ideologies and systems absolute, should not force them upon others, and should unite on a national scale under the banner of national ideology and the fatherland's reunification.

Calling us the most fearful enemy and inspiring confrontation consciousness between the Northland the South is nothing but an act which lays bare the Chon Tu-hwan ring's hidden intention for division. The road toward anticommunism and confrontation is toward division and a war. For this reason, voices opposing the national policy of the anticommunist fixed line and demanding the fatherland's reunification echo from students and people from all walks of life, as well as from opposition party assemblymen in South Korea.

The struggle of students and the people being waged to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification is increasing more than ever. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of calling us the most fearful enemy and inspiring confrontation between the North and the South, regardless of this fact, is a clear proof that shows that the rascals' babbling about national harmony and peaceful unification is a whopping lie and that they are pursuing division and war. Furthermore, such a reckless remark openly delivered by the minister of the Board of National Unification -- a minister who deals with so-called questions of unification in South Korea -- elucidates that the puppet rulers in South Korea are not concerned at all about national interests or about reunification and have only ambition to enjoy idle ease and privileges themselves by fixing the division and by maintaining the colonial fascist regime.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is in blind corner after being isolated and excluded at home and abroad, is kicking and striking to find a way to out live its trouble by suppressing the patriotic people under the pretext of anticommunism after branding them pro-communists and by further increasing maneuvers of confrontation between the North and the South and for war, an act which will advance its self-destruction. The South Korean people will never forgive the nation-selling traitors who oppose the reunification of the country and who run fast toward the road of division and war.

PRISON TERM FOR MOLESTED DISSIDENT DENOUNCED

SK080615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for imposing a prison term of one year and a half on December 4 upon Kwon In-suk, a coed expelled from Seoul University, who had been subjected to a sexual torture.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The penalty passed upon her by the puppets on the charge of being "a camouflaged employee" is a retaliatory political suppression committed by them out of spite after she exposed the truth of her sexual torture by them to condemn them in the world.

She committed no crime for penal servitude. When she was expelled from the university, she got employment to earn her bread. How can this be a crime?

As to her exposure of the sexual torture by the puppets, it was her right as the victim.

Those who should be punished for sexual torture are the police gangsters who put the guiltless woman to sexual torture and the Chon Tu-hwan group itself which had trained its running dogs to do so. But the puppets had persecuted the victim, branding her words as a "lie", and now imposed imprisonment upon her as a retaliatory step. This is the height of the violation of human rights.

'OFFICIAL NOTICE ON CONVOCATION OF SPA'

SK090543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Official notice on convocation of the SPA of the DPRK:

The Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK notifies the deputies to the SPA of convocation of the first conference of the 8th SPA of the DPRK in Pyongyang on 29 December 1986. The registration of deputies will be conducted on 27 and 28 December 1986 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

8 December 1986;
Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK;
Pyongyang

KOREAN FOREIGN RELATIONS ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHED

SK071017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- An inaugural meeting of the Korean Foreign Relations Association was held in Pyongyang.

A report and speeches were made at the meeting.

Pointing to the further expansion and development of Korea's foreign relations at present, the reporter and speakers stressed in unison the need to form this association with a view to further tightening friendly ties with figures of political, public and other circles of various countries.

The leading body of the association was elected at the meeting.

REPORTED PRC PROPOSAL ON RECOGNITION WELCOMED

SK051306 Seoul YONHAP in English 1301 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday reacted positively to a report that China recently proposed a simultaneous opening of diplomatic relations by China with South Korea, and North Korea with some Western countries. "If China indeed made such a proposal, it would contribute greatly to the stability and the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula," a Foreign Ministry official said, calling it "encouraging, if the report proved to be true." He recalled that China has supported the position of North Korea which refuse to accept the formula of cross recognition of South and North Korea by the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China. The official, however, said there is no way to confirm the authenticity of the report at the moment.

AFP in a dispatch from North Korean capital Pyongyang quoting an anonymous foreign diplomat there, reported that Chinese President Li Xiannian made the proposal when he visited North Korea last month. The article said North Korea flatly rejected the proposal, however.

CONSTITUTION PANEL NOT TO ACT 'UNILATERALLY'

SK090117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 p 2

[Text] Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment said yesterday that the ruling Democratic Justice Party would not extend the activity of his committee originally set for Dec. 18 "unilaterally."

He said that "the committee will automatically cease to exist after Dec. 18" if it fails to resume its activity until then.

After a meeting of party delegates to the panel, which was not attended by those from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP], he said, "Another meeting of delegates will be held on Dec. 16 to discuss the fate of the panel."

The panel chairman from the DJP said that a written notice about the holding of the Dec 16 meeting would be sent to the NDP.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the panel from the DJP, said that the panel's activity could be prolonged by a decision of a plenary session.

However, he indicated that a "political decision" of party leaders may extend its activity.

During the meeting, Rep. Sin Chol-kyun, assistant chairman from the second opposition Korea National Party proposed that they extend the panel and to place the NDP-proposed plebiscite to choose the form of next government on the agenda of the panel.

He also said that the DJP "should not initiate an amendment to the Constitution unilaterally."

The panel, which was formed in June to produce a compromise version for a new Constitution, has been stalled since the end of September after the NDP boycotted it due to the "insincere attitude" of the DJP.

DJP ASKS NKDP TO RETURN TO REVISION COMMITTEE

SK090125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) cancelled yesterday its plan to hold an "indoor" rally for the direct presidential election at Chamsil Olympic Stadium, originally scheduled for Saturday.

The decision came in an expanded session of senior officials of the NDP, paving the way for the rival camps to seek political compromise through dialogues.

The key post-holders, in a marathon meeting, shared the view that the envisioned Seoul rally should be held at a more appropriate time, probably next year.

The cancellation was a turnaround from the decision made during a recent meeting of Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, and NDP leader Yi Min-u.

The opposition party's decision was no doubt to help break through the political impasse stemming from the conflicting partisan ideas over the government form to be stipulated by the projected new Constitution.

Following the party meeting, Yi Min-u, president of the party, explained the decision to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung at their houses, respectively, and the two revealed that they would follow it.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday renewed its call for the return of the NDP to the special House committee on the constitutional amendment.

The ad hoc panel is to be dissolved on Dec. 18 unless the parties agree to extend its operations.

Apparently to induce the participation of the NDP in the panel's work, the DJP hinted at some flexibility over the weekend in its plan to initiate amendment procedures unilaterally.

The DJP hopes that the proposed meeting of its chairman No Tae-u and NDP president Yi Min-u will be realized as soon as possible to discuss the NDP's return to the panel and other political questions.

NDP leaders also showed an "affirmative" response to this position of the DJP, but different opinions among intra-party factions have made it difficult for the party to make a conclusion.

DJP chairman No said yesterday, "We have not yet given up the hope for a constitutional revision based on partisan agreement."

"We will continue our efforts to achieve an agreed amendment before the end of this year," he told a meeting of key party post-holders.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po also said that the DJP "is willing to extend the activity of the special House committee, if the NDP returns to it and agrees on the extension."

A leading official, however, said that the party could not but promote a "unilateral" amendment if its efforts for amendment by compromise bear no fruit.

He also reiterated that the proposed No-Yi talks could not be held if the NDP place a precondition that the government ensure the holding of the second Seoul rally or of plebiscite to choose the next power structure.

"What is most urgent at this moment is to resume inter-party dialogues unconditionally and to normalize the National Assembly," he stressed.

Kim Yong-sam, who leads the largest factional group in the NDP, also said, "If there are important agenda, it is quite natural for the NDP to enter the Assembly."

He was referring to the plenary session to be held for three days from Dec. 16.

He recalled, "I have repeatedly stressed that no matter what the situation is, we should never give up the Assembly."

In a meeting with reporter, he said, "It is not reasonable for NDP lawmakers to boycott the Assembly, even if they wrote letters of resignation."

NDP lawmakers tendered their resignations as lawmakers to party head Yi after the DJP passed next year's budget bill in the party lawmakers' lounge unilaterally early Dec. 2 morning.

DJP REJECTS NKDP CALL FOR DISSOLVING ASSEMBLY

SK060216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday flatly rejected the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's proposal for the dissolution of the incumbent 12th National Assembly.

DJP chairman No Tae-u said that he could not understand the real intention of the opposition proposal because the NKDP made it clear a few days ago that it will never abandon the Assembly.

Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the DJP, said that "the proposal is nothing but a feast of words, if it is not designed to bring about a political catastrophe."

Sim described the offer as a tactic aimed at achieving another opposition proposal for a plebiscite to enable the people to choose between cabinet and presidential systems of government, which the majority party has said is "unconstitutional."

The spokesman said that "the Special Constitution Revision Committee is organized in the Assembly. The committee's formation was made by an interparty agreement. But the NKDP boycotted it. So we have no choice but to interpret the proposal as an intention to lead the nation's politics to a catastrophe."

Sim said that procedural matters on the projected constitutional reform should be settled in a normal way. "The work of revising the Constitution should not be conducted in an abnormal and expedient way," he added.

CARDINAL CALLS FOR RENUNCIATION OF AMBITIONS

SK090113 Seoul TnE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said Sunday that politicians of rival parties will be able to solve problems concerning "democratization" and constitutional reform only when they renounce their desire to take power.

In a homily at the Catholic Cathedral of the Seoul Archdiocese in Myong-dong, Kim said what the nation wants is to revise the Constitution to ensure human rights.

Observing the Korean Catholic Church-designated human rights week, he said people are more concerned about democracy than the constitutional change in the power structure.

Politicians of rival parties are called on to stress respect for human dignity, freedom and basic human rights when they consider constitutional reform, he said.

NEW U.S. RAPID DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY PROTESTED

OW011038 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Nov (MONTSAME) -- The ruling circles of the United States are continuing to escalate their preparations for unleashing armed conflicts in the Far East. According to information received here, Washington has already developed a new strategy for its "Rapid Deployment Forces," using reorganized light infantry divisions. According to the admission of Washington hawks themselves, these divisions are specially designed for deployment to the Far East to "defend vital interests" of the United States.

Development of the new "rapid deployment" strategy for U.S. land forces in the Far East is directly connected with the increased military activity of the Pentagon in the Asia-Pacific region and comprises an important part of the general White House policy for further escalation of tension in the world.

The Mongolian public resolutely protests against the new U.S. rapid deployment strategy in the Far East and the plan to deploy new American nuclear "Lance" missiles on South Korean territory and reckons that they lead the situation toward increased tension not only in the Far East, but in the whole world as well. The only way to guarantee peace and stability in the vast Asia-Pacific region is to implement the USSR initiative to include the Asia-Pacific region into a comprehensive system of international security, the MPR proposals on developing a mechanism for the nonuse of force in Asia and the Pacific region, and other initiatives and proposals of peace-loving states of the region.

SODNOM RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

OW051309 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, received today Ye.P. Bavrin, head of the USSR Government trade delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign trade.

M. Peljee, MPR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of foreign trade; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR; and other officials were present at the meeting, which was held in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Trade, Payment Protocols Signed

OW051311 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Dec (MONTSAME) -- Protocols on mutual goods supplies and payments between the MPR and the USSR for 1987 and on cooperation between the two countries in improving technical servicing of machines and equipment and other machinery supplied by the USSR to the MPR have been signed here. The documents were signed by J. Dulmaa, head of the MPR Government trade delegation and MPR minister of foreign trade, and Ye.P. Bavrin, head of the USSR Government trade delegation and USSR deputy minister of foreign trade. Under the trade protocol, the MPR will supply the USSR with products of mining, light, and other branches of industry, as well as animal husbandry products. The USSR will supply various machines, equipment, and consumer goods.

Present at the signing of the documents were M. Peljee, MPR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; B. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; T. Gurbadam, MPR ambassador to the USSR; K. Ye Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to the MPR; and members of the trade delegations of the two sides.

MPRP POLITBURO DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK WINTERING

OW090459 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Dec (MONTSAME) -- After hearing reports on measures taken locally in connection with the abundant snowfall on a considerable part of the country, the MPRP Central Committee Politburo yesterday discussed the livestock wintering campaign. The MPRP Central Committee and the MPR Government have taken effective measures to transport fodder and supply fuel, materials, and equipment. They have paid special attention to satisfying [words indistinct] organs to ensure success of the livestock wintering campaign.

J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and MPR People's Great Hural Presidium chairman, in his speech stressed the need to intensify the political and labor activity of stockbreeders as well as all working people; provide rural workers with constant medical, trade, and consumer services; and conduct large-scale propaganda of advanced methods in organizing the livestock wintering campaign. The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has instructed ministries, departments, and local party and state organizations to take timely measures on these issues.

'PRESS RELEASE' ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

OW061325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 5 Dec 86

["Press Release on the Plenary Meeting of the MPRP Central Committee" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Dec (MONTSAME) -- A regular 2nd plenar meeting of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has taken place today on 5 December 1986.

The plenum has heard and discussed the report "On the Course of Fulfilment of the Decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and the Tasks of Party Organizations" delivered by Jambyn Batmonh, MPRP CC general secretary and chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium.

In the debates have taken part: T. Sodnomjams, first secretary of the Dzbahan Aymag (Province) Party Committee; C. Bayara, MPR labour hero, team leader from the Baruunhara state farm in Selenge Aymag; G. Bidzyaa, first secretary of the Arhangay Aymag Party Committee; N. Tsedenpil, MPR labour hero, worker of the Darhan silicate brickworks; T. Narangerel, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary YoutanUnion; D. Gotob, chairman of the MPR State Committee of Material and Technical Supply; D. Lhagbasuren, first deputy director of the Erdenet ore-dressing plant; S. Monhjargal, chairman of the Executive Board of the Ulaanbaatar Hural of People's Deputies (Mayor); D. Zagasbaldan, chairman of the MPR Central Statistical Board; J. Tumenjargal, first secretary of the Hobd Aymag Party Committee; B. Dabaasuren, minister of public education.

The plenum has approved the conclusions and tasks J. Batmonh has made in his report with regard to the implementation of the 19th party congress decision.

The plenum has approved on the whole the drafts of the state plan of economic and social development of the MPR for 1986-1990 and for 1987 as well as the state budget of the MPR for 1987. It has deemed it expedient to submit these documents to consideration by the regular session of the MPR Great People's Hural.

The plenum has adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

The MPRP CC plenary meeting has ended its work.

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL OPENS 2D SESSION 6 DEC

OW080517 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1431 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Dec (MONTSAME) -- The 2d session of the 11th MPR People's Great Hural has opened here in the assembly hall of the MPR People's Great Hural in MPR Government House. Comrades J. Batmonh, D. Sodnom, and other MPR party and government leaders are attending it.

Deputies of the supreme organ of power are discussing the draft state economic and social development plans for the 1986-90 period and the year 1987 and other issues. They will confirm the decrees passed by the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural during the period between sessions of the MPR supreme organ of state power.

SRV GENERALS SURVEY THAILAND BORDER AREA

BK090108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Dec 86 p 3

[Text] Two Vietnamese generals made a helicopter inspection along the border opposite Aranyaprathet District in Prachin Buri Province yesterday, sources said last night.

The officers were identified as Major General Van Binh, commander of the 75th Division, and Major General Hai Fai [names as published], commander of the 5th Division, whose troops have been positioned near a Khmer People's Liberation Front force near the border.

The sources said the generals flew in an MI4 helicopter from Sisophon District at about 9 a.m. along Highway 5 and landed in Poipet, near Ban Khlong Luk, 5 km east of Aranyaprathet.

The helicopter was later seen close to the border to the southwest and it landed opposite Ban Nong Ian, Ta Phraya District.

The KPNLF said the generals were gathering intelligence about resistance positions in preparation for a dry-season assault.

The sources said 200 Vietnamese soldiers aboard five GMC trucks were brought in to reinforce troops stationed at Poipet at about noon yesterday.

At 5.30 p.m., Vietnamese soldiers used loudspeakers to broadcast messages in Thai and Khmer urging resistance troopers to return to their homes in Kampuchea to work with the Heng Samrin regime.

VODK: SRV BATTALIONS ROUTED IN BATTAMBANG

BK070510 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] On 28 and 29 November, the Vietnamese enemy gathered two battalions of its forces from Srei Snam, Kralanh, and Phnum Srok Districts to try to retake Smach, Rundeng, Neang Sraong, Kouk Prich, and Thlok villages in Phnum Srok District [Battambang Province] from us.

They launched a three-pronged attack. However, our National Army, in cooperation with people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, thwarted this attack.

We killed 37 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, including a battalion commander and a company commander, and wounded 17 others for a total of 54 casualties. We destroyed 13 assorted weapons, including 7 AK's, 2 RPD's, a B-40, a B-41, a DK-82 gun, a 12.8-mm machine gun, and some war materiel; and seized a 60-mm mortar, a Goryunov machine gun, a pistol, a C-25 field radio, 4 compasses, 30 bundles of goods, 22 hammocks, a map, 40 60-mm mortar shells, 20 B-40 rockets, 15 B-41 rockets, 5,000 rounds of Goryunov machine gun ammunition, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war materiel.

PRC LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK061115 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic, Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the PSA [People's Supreme Assembly] and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, have received a joint message of National Day greetings from Chinese leaders.

The message was signed by Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Peng Zhen, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the PRC.

The message reads:

"China and Laos are neighbours linked by rivers and mountains and the peoples of the two countries sympathized with and supported each other and therefore forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. The Chinese Government and people have always treasured the traditional friendship between China and Laos and sincerely hope that the relations between the two countries will be improved and continuously consolidated and developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. We believe that through our joint efforts, this desire will surely be realized at an early date.

"May the Lao people continue to achieve new progress in the course of their socialist construction. May the People's Democratic Republic of Laos enjoy prosperity and its people well-being."

INDIA'S RAJIV GANDHI HAILS NATIONAL DAY

BK061129 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL) -- Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi has extended a message of greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, on the occasion of the 11th National Day of the Lao PDR.

The message writes:

"On behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf, I have pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency, our congratulations and good wishes on the happy occasion of the National Day of your country.

"I look forward to the further strengthening of our bilateral relations.

"My best wishes for Your Excellency's good health and for the continued progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Laos."

On the same occasion, Minister of External Affairs of India Narayan Dutt Tiwari has conveyed a congratulatory message to Phoun Sipaseut, foreign minister of the Lao PDR.

CHAWALIT SEEKS 'UNDERSTANDING' ON SECRET FUND

BK090130 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday asked MPs to vote on the controversial secret fund after they have appreciated the security reasons cited for an increase in the budget.

He said that "mutual understanding" was required for the House deliberations on the issue.

And this was why the Army invited the Budget Scrutiny Committee to a meeting with senior army officials at the Army Convention Hall this morning, according to Gen Chawalit, who called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao residence earlier yesterday morning.

Informed sources close to the army chief said that the talk which lasted about 20 minutes at the Sisao residence was supposed to focus on MPs' opposition to the 12-million-baht increase in the army's secret fund.

The sources said that Gen Chawalit was unhappy with the tug of war between the Army and MPs over the secret fund.

Signs of his concerns could be detected during his recent observation trip to the Kanchanaburi-based Ninth Infantry Division late last month.

"He is unhappy that the Army's secret fund was cut back for the first time when he held the reign of the Army," one source said.

The Budget Scrutiny Committee made an unprecedented decision to trim the secret fund by four million baht on Nov 16. However, the Army later asked for an increase in the budget by up to 53.3 million baht. It won a 12-million-baht rise with reservations registered by certain committee members.

Gen Chawalit stressed that the secret fund should not be reduced just because the prime movers feel like doing so.

Speaking of security necessity does not mean that the Army must have its way or it is more important than the other agencies but it only wants others to understand that it is difficult for the Army to meet the defence requirements under the present circumstances, according to the army chief.

Gen Chawalit, who used to pledge that the Army will not meddle in political affairs, said that it has a limited room for manoeuvres on the question.

Regular meetings between armymen and MPs would deepen mutual appreciation and understanding of each other, he said.

Responding to criticisms that the Army's request for an increase in the secret fund was an act of retaliation, Gen Chawalit said that the defence requirements changed in accordance with the ever-changing situation.

He added that the Army has sufficient information to explain on the point. Gen Chawalit had assigned Army Comptroller General Lt Gen Wichai Phoemsap to brief the committee members on the issue.

The meeting is due to start at 10 am.

Meeting Called 'Inappropriate'

BK090358 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A large number of lawmakers scrutinizing the 1987 Budget Bill yesterday shrugged off Army Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's invitation for a meeting with the Army to discuss the controversial secret fund.

Informed sources said the 12 Democrat Party's members of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee would not show up at the Army Hall for talks on the secret fund with Gen Chawalit at the latter's invitation.

The sources, who are members of the House committee, dismissed the invitation as "inappropriate" as Gen Chawalit in his capacity as a government official is practically required to meet the committee members at Parliament instead of "summoning" the House members to meet him.

The reaction was in response to Gen Chawalit's distribution of invitation cards to all 52 members of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee yesterday. According to the invitation, the meeting -- scheduled at 10.30 am at the Army Hall -- is aimed to "enable the Army to clarify its functions and development plans as well as to accept recommendations of the House committee for consideration."

The army will also take the opportunity to make clarifications on its proposed budgets for the next fiscal year to forge better understanding between the military and House committee, it said.

The invitation came three days before the opening of an extraordinary House session on Thursday to deliberate the 227,500 million baht Budget Bill in its final readings. It also came amidst strong opposition by a number of MPs to the Army's request for 12 million baht in additional secret fund.

Democrat MP Samphan Paenphat, a committee member who has taken an exception to the secret fund increase, insisted he would not join today's meeting at the Army Hall.

"It runs counter to the principle. He (Gen Chawalit) should come to see us at the national assembly if he really wants to make clarifications. For example, if I wish to borrow money from my friend, I'll go to meet him at his house and not ask him to come to me."

The Nakhon Si Thammarat MP, however, said his absence during the meeting this morning was not designed to "worsen the relations between the Army and politicians."

Samphan also repeated his threat to quit the Lower House of Parliament in the event his Democrat Party votes in favour of the increase in the army budget for covert operations during the Dec 11 special House session. He also ruled out the possibility of the Democrat Party adopting a resolution asking Democrat lawmakers to vote for the budget increase.

Informed sources said some other Democrats who are concurrently House committee members would "boycott" Gen Chawalit's invitation. The 11 other Democrats are: Suphachai Phanitchaphak (Bangkok), Samphan Thongsamak (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Withaya Phumelaochaeng (Kalasin), Anong Tongsi (Sakon Nakhon), Wichit Wisetsuwannaphum (Bangkok), Samphan Loetnuwat (Bangkok), Decho Sawanakon (Bangkok), Thongchart Rattanawicha (Nakhon Si Thammarat), Wanmuhamatno Matha (Yala), Sawai Phatthano (Songkhla) and Chamrun Chailangkan (Chiang Mai).

Prachakon Thai MP Yenchit Raphiphat, also a member of the House committee, said she was not bound to make clarifications on the committee's performance to the Army at the Army Hall.

Yenchit spearheaded the unprecedented move to trim the Army's 287-million-baht secret fund by four million baht on Nov 14, prompting the Army to demand the additional fund. The female MP along with Samphan, in their advanced proposal to the Dec 11 special House session, sought to slash the secret fund by 16 million baht.

Voicing similar views, Bangkok MP Decho raised an objection to Gen Chawalit's call for the meeting, saying it was tantamount to "lobbying the House committee to endorse the budget increase."

A member of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee, Decho said he warned the government whips during yesterday's meeting against being panic over the secret fund as "it would finally sail through Parliament after heated debates."

Meanwhile, Deputy Education Minister General Mana Rattanakoset told reporters yesterday he would attend the session at the Army Hall today despite being engaged in the weekly Cabinet meeting. "I'll seek a permission from the premier not to attend the Cabinet meeting as I regarded the secret fund as an important issue," said Gen Mana, a one-time assistant army commander-in-chief.

Gen Mana, who is secretary general of Ratsadon Party, said the session should be a closed-door one as it might involve military secrets.

Si Sa Ket MP Piyanat Watcharaphon, spokesman of the House Budget Scrutiny Committee, told reporters at the Parliament each committee member would make his or her own decision whether to accept Gen Chawalit's invitation.

He said the committee members held talks on the issue upon receiving the invitation cards.

The Ruam Thai Party secretary general said he understood Gen Chawalit's well intention to dispel any misunderstandings surrounding the secret fund. "But it's not a right way to extend invitation to committee members to meet him (Gen Chawalit). I had urged the committee on several occasions to invite the Army C-in-C to meet its members.

"If we decided to meet the army representatives at their barracks, it means we have to meet officials of other government agencies at their offices otherwise we would be criticized for practising a double standard," he said.

The spokesman also quoted committee chairman and Finance Minister Suthi Singsane as telling the committee members yesterday to attend the session at the Army Hall if they have no official engagements.

Suthi said he and other ministers who are members of the committee might not be available as they have to attend the weekly Cabinet meeting at the Government House.

The ongoing uproar over the controversial secret fund broke out after the House Budget Scrutiny Committee trimmed the army secret fund by four million baht with an approval of Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phanieng Kantarat. The move prompted the Army to seek an additional allocation of 53.3 million baht.

The army won approval from the committee for a 12-million-baht increase with opposition registered by a number of committee members.

Gen Chawalit last night phoned Democrat MP Wichit Wisetsuwannaphum, urging him to attend the session. However, Wichit remains firm that he would not go. Members of the committee, which are Democrats, will send their representative, Samphan Loetnuwat to listen to the army chief.

BORDER PATROL PLANS TO DRIVE OUT SRV FORCES

BK031202 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 3 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] Trat -- A combined force of Border Patrol Policemen, marines and rangers will launch an operation to drive out Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces now believed hiding in the Banthat mountain range in Khlong Yai District of this eastern province.

A meeting to finalise plans for the suppression drive was held yesterday in Chanthaburi Province. Participants included naval commanders and border patrol police [BPP] officers from Zone 1.

Deputy Commander of BPP Zone 1, Pol Col Kowit Watthana, this morning said that the suppression drive will have the support of navy warships which will help bombard areas which are difficult to reach by land, he said.

Other authoritative sources said that the intruders had moved onto the Banthat mountain range about four months ago. They are based in an area bordering Thailand and Kampuchea and very close to Thai highway number 318 which passes through Mai Rut village, Dong Makham village, Nong Khae village and Khlong Yai District.

This report said that the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin Forces have built bunkers not only on the Kampuchean side of the border, but also inside Thailand on Banthat mountain.

The difficult terrain makes it difficult for Thai forces to drive them out.

Meanwhile, most foreign relief workers left Site 2, in the upper part of Ta Phraya District yesterday after Vietnamese gunners pounded Khmer resistance forces near the area with artillery shells.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS NGUYEN CO THACH

DW081200 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 8 Dec 86 p 146

[Interview with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach by DER SPIEGEL editor Manfred Ertel in the residence of the German ambassador in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Minister: Your country is one of the world's poorest. However, as long as Vietnam has its troops stationed in Cambodia, the West refuses to provide economic assistance. Is Vietnam itself guilty for its economic want?

Thach: That is a sheer pretext by the West, and a stupid one. When the U.S. Army occupied Vietnam and destroyed it, the West maintained good relations with the United States and refused to help Vietnam. No, Vietnam wants to have good relations with all countries. However, there is a worldwide plot to isolate us politically and to blockade us economically.

SPIEGEL: The 60 million people of your country are now, 11 years after the end of 35 years of war, not any better off. Is responsibility for your people not more important than stubbornly sticking to political principles?

Thach: For the Vietnamese people, nothing is more valuable than independence and peace.

SPIEGEL: For the Cambodian people also. How do you envision a political solution for the Cambodian problem?

Thach: The same principles should be applied to the genocide that Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge committed on the Cambodian people to the fascists in Germany after 1945. Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn in 1990, even if no political solution is found before then.

SPIEGEL: The opposition coalition of "Democratic Kampuchea" -- Prince Sihanouk, the former Prime Minister Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge -- has proposed a transitional government together with the Vietnam-supported Heng Samrin regime. The condition is cease-fire and withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers. Is that a negotiating proposal on which a compromise could be achieved?

Thach: The other side demands the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. We demand the elimination of Pol Pot's clique. A fair compromise ought to link both positions. The current proposal, however, aims only at bringing Pol Pot back to Phnom Penh. If both demands form the basis of the negotiations, everything can be settled.

SPIEGEL: What do you consider "elimination" of Pol Pot's "clique." Do you mean liquidation?

Thach: No, not hanging or shooting.

SPIEGEL: What then?

Thach: They cannot stay as rulers, only as criminals. If they want that, they will be imprisoned. However, they must also be made to face a court somewhere in the world, or they can go into exile to Beijing if they like Peking duck. There should be no Spandau in Phnom Penh.

SPIEGEL: Whom do you include as belonging to the Pol Pot "clique?" Must all Khmer Rouge be brought to justice or just the top people?

Thach: The wisest policy would be just to bring the bosses to court and hold them responsible for their actions. Pol Pot's followers can be accepted as normal citizens if they disassociate themselves from his ideas, if they lay down their arms and respect the Cambodian constitution.

SPIEGEL: Your deputy in the United Nations stated Vietnam's preparedness to assume bilateral talks with China at any time, on any subject, and at any place. When is the next meeting planned?

Thach: Sooner or later. The sooner the better. But China is like a big Pandora's box, one must be prepared for every possibility.

SPIEGEL: You sent a ping-pong team to participate in competition in China. Is that the beginning of Chinese-Vietnamese ping-pong diplomacy?

Thach: Maybe. Maybe not. We are trying to make headway.

VO NGUYEN GIAP MEETS WITH USSR EDUCATIONAL GROUP

OW061746 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- A delegation of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Education of the Soviet Union led by its Vice Chairman V. A. Grechnikov visited Vietnam from Nov. 27 to Dec. 4. It met the general department for job training and the two sides were agreed on a cooperation plan for the next five years. The delegation called at a number of job-training schools, ministries and provincial people's committees. It was received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON TET

BK080439 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Dec 86

[Text] On 4 December the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive, pointing out that the "Year of the Horse" Tet will arrive at a time when the entire country will be welcoming the success of the Sixth CPV Congress and embarking on the 1st month of implementing the 1987 state plan. With the socioeconomic situation still complex and yet to stabilize and with the life of the laboring people, especially of workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, still beset with difficulties, the chairman of the Council of Ministers requests various sectors and echelons to prepare celebrations of the "Year of the Horse" Tet in a wholesome, thrifty, and joyful fashion.

1. All sectors, echelons, and establishments must, from the very beginning of the year, go ahead with organizing the implementation of the 1987 state plan, especially those jobs underway such as caring for winter crops and cultivating winter-spring crops.

2. Socialist trade organizations must satisfactorily organize the procuring of goods and must distribute in the most convenient way all the Tet goods to the hands of targeted consumers -- workers, civil servants, and members of the armed forces, especially those who are performing their duties at the border or on offshore islands, in accordance with state-prescribed prices without allowing these goods to go through middlemen to prevent speculation. Public organs and units should not run back and forth looking for Tet catering goods to buy. Not only will this cause waste and tension but it will also further upset the market and, at the same time, create more loopholes by which negative activities will develop. It is necessary to intensify market management; promptly punish those speculators and dishonest traders who are disrupting the market and upsetting prices; satisfactorily conduct the inspection, control, and supervision of prices, especially in such key areas as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and for those goods essential to the people's lives; ban competitive buying and selling as this may push up prices; deal promptly and stringently with those units and individuals violating the state law on market and prices; and ban all public organs and production units without any trade functions from engaging in buying and selling activities on the market. State-run production and trade units must refrain from getting state-owned products to distribute or sell at cheap prices to cadres, workers, or civil servants within their public organs or units to enjoy Tet.

The communications and transportation sector must organize the transportation of passengers and Tet catering goods, trying to ensure safety while in transit and increase control activities to guard against negative phenomena in transportation. The support service sector -- communications, post offices, hospitals, public security and customs stations, banks, electricity and water supply installations, and ferry-crossing sites -- must operate throughout the Tet holidays. The cultural and art sector must guide and organize healthy recreational and entertainment activities for the people. All superstitious practices and the bad habit of gambling are prohibited.

3. People and cadres should be encouraged to practice thrift in all respects during Tet, neither feasting wastefully nor slaughtering too many hogs and cattle. The use of grain to distill alcoholic beverages is strictly prohibited. Public organs, enterprises, and units are not allowed to organize parties or the presentation of gifts, nor to use electricity excessively for decoration purposes. The display of fireworks by state organs, enterprises, units of the armed forces, and cooperatives is strictly forbidden.

4. Cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces must set an example in correctly observing state policies, systems, and discipline regarding Tet shopping and holiday leave. It is forbidden to take holiday leave before Tet, extend the Tet holidays, and combine annual leave with Tet holidays. Organs from the central to grass-roots level must assign personnel on permanent duty to ensure prompt settlement of issues that may arise during the Tet holidays.

5. It is necessary to firmly ensure public order and security, especially in Hanoi capital, Ho Chi Minh City, and other municipalities and industrial centers. At enterprises and major projects, measures must be taken to prevent and control the incidence of fires and to guard against saboteurs and thieves.

On the frontline, the armed forces and people must uphold vigilance to the highest degree, organize combat alert duty, and stay ready to counter land-grabbing and sabotage activities by the enemy.

6. On the occasion of Tet, all echelons and sectors should organize activities aimed at caring for and offering encouragement and greetings to units performing duties in the border area, families of war invalids and fallen heroes, families with meritorious services to the revolution, families whose members are on internationalist duty, and so forth.

CONFERENCE ON GEOLOGY OF INDOCHINA OPENS

OW061755 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 6 -- An international conference on geology of Indochina, the first of its kind ever held, was opened in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

The three-day conference is attended by geologists from 22 countries including Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, India, Australia, Sri Lanka, China, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, France, Great Britain, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Representative of the United Nations Development Program (IDB), the Commission for Geologic Map of the World (CCGM), the International Geologic Contact Program (IGCP), the International Geochemistry Association, the Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre (RMRDC) under the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) also attended.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap sent a message of greetings to the conference.

At the opening session, the participants heard three reports of the Indochinese countries geological work over the past years. Before the conference, three international seminars [were] also held in the city of geochemical methods in exploring mines in damp tropical forests, on exploiting small mines, and on hydrogeology in delta areas.

Meeting Closes 7 Dec

OW081734 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec. 8 -- The international conference on geology of Indochina was closed in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday after three days sitting.

It was reported that in several past decades, geological survey in the Indochinese peninsula has been developed, but its results were not fully informed due to lack of conditions. This was the first time geologists from 22 countries over the world met and 151 reports were presented at the conference. Scores of geological problems of the peninsula were brought up for discussion. The participants decided to convene the next conference in 1991.

UN SAYS SRV LEGAL EMIGRATION RATE 'STEADY'

BK041453 Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 4 (AFP) -- The flow of Vietnamese emigration under the Orderly Departure Program was steady in November, according to figures released by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees here Thursday. The program, which is sponsored by the UN Agency, arranged 1,606 orderly departures during the month, below the October level but close to this year's monthly average, the agency's Hanoi office said.

A total of 1,259 people emigrated to the United States during the month, it said, while 179 went to Australia, 84 to Canada and 57 to France. These countries are the main destinations for Vietnamese emigrants.

The November departures lifted this year's orderly departures to 17,512. Most of these emigrants have gone to the United States, the US agency said.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS WORKERS, PARTY CONGRESS

BK081716 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Dec 86

[NHAN DAN 8 December editorial: "The Working Class Looks Forward to the Party Congress"]

[Text] With feeling, will, and action, our people are joining the entire party in actively preparing for its sixth congress -- an event of historic significance in our country's political life. This, a bounteous source of strength, creates a revolutionary movement that is imbued with affection and close attachment between the people and the party.

The working class, assembled under the gigantic and strong organization of trade unions, has demonstrated clearly its leading role in that widespread movement by scoring many new achievements in honor of the party congress. Despite difficulties in production and life, male and female workers throughout our country have upheld revolutionary heroism, expressed confidence in the party, and cherished the ideal of all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness with practical results of their work.

With creative labor, workers of the construction sector have satisfactorily ensured the pace of work at more than 100 major projects of the state. Five oil wells on the southern continental shelf have been put into operation. The fourth and last group of generators at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant -- the largest in our country -- has discharged electricity.

Construction workers at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant are embarking on a period of extremely intensive work, especially in the areas where dams and tunnels are under construction for the disposition of the first group of generators. Keeping themselves busy day and night, the brother and sister workers at the Tri An hydroelectric power plant have finished digging and building six watergates in preparation for the damming of the Dong Nai River early next year so that the first group of generators at the power plant can be put into operation at an early date.

Since the third quarter of this year, workers at various coal mines have undergone many changes in a desirable direction. Despite numerous difficulties, they have fulfilled the production plan for the third quarter at a level almost as high as that recorded during the same period in the most favorable year. Apart from the coal output, the overburdened loading capacity has also increased noticeably.

Workers of other heavy industrial sectors are supporting agriculture -- the first and foremost front. They have created necessary favorable conditions in terms of energy, machinery, and fertilizer for the peasantry to ensure success in the winter and winter-spring crop seasons. Workers of the industrial sectors producing consumer and export goods have developed many technical innovations and restored or replaced equipment to rapidly increase the volume and improve the quality of goods.

The Viet Thang textile and Thuong Dinh canvas shoe factories have offered to produce hundreds of thousands more of items for export. After fulfilling the plan for the production of 240 million packs of cigarettes -- its highest output -- the Thang Long tobacco factory is striving to produce another 10 million packs in excess of its plan.

In the emulation movement to welcome the party congress, some 120 collectives and 4,825 individuals of the capital's working class and laboring people have fulfilled the annual plan ahead of schedule.

Thousands of industrial products on display at the third exhibition fair of Vietnam's economic and technical achievements are part of the outstanding labor successes of the working class over the past 5 years and also a report to the party reflecting its determination to join the entire people in advancing our country's economy through difficulties to new achievements.

Various mass cultural, artistic, and sport activities, carried out by workers and civil servants everywhere, have helped create a happy and healthy atmosphere in society. Millions of workers and civil servants have enthusiastically contributed their views to the draft political report to be presented at the sixth party congress. They have also participated directly in formulating the country's highly important policies and tasks and bestowed praise on the renovation of economic thinking and the management mechanism, as well as on the voluntary implementation of the sixth party congress resolution.

In these democratic discussions, workers have frankly pointed out the shortcomings revealed by various sectors and echelons in promoting the sense of collective mastery and caring for the material and cultural life of laborers and their families. At the same time, they have severely criticized their own shortcomings. All of them have revealed the pressing need to overcome poor productivity, quality, and efficiency, flexible discipline, the embezzlement and waste of socialist property, and other unhealthy phenomenon in daily work and the life of a number of workers.

Looking forward to the party congress, many workers are shining examples in the new work attitude, discipline, initiative, creativity, and the conservation and protection of public property. At the same time, they are helping to make the working class firm and strong in every aspect, thus being worthy of its role as the leading source in building and defending the socialist fatherland.

REUNIFICATION, SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION REVIEWED

OW081608 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 8 Dec 86

["In Honour of the Sixth Party Congress: Reunification of Vietnam and Socialist Construction" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 8 -- The general election to the National Assembly of the reunified country took place on April 25, 1976. At its first session the National Assembly decided to change the name of the country to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and make Hanoi the capital city.

The 4th and 5th congresses of the Communist Party of Vietnam held respectively in 1976 and 1982 pointed to the following socio-economic goals in the eighties.

-To meet the most urgent and important needs, step by step stabilise and improve the material and cultural life of the people, first of all to firmly solve the problem of food and better meet the needs in clothing, education, healthcare, housing, transport, childcare, etc.

-To continue building the material and technical bases of socialism with the aim of increasing the production of food, consumer goods and export items, at the same time to strengthen technical equipment for other economic branches, and to prepare for the stronger development of heavy industry in the coming periods.

-To complete socialist transformation in the south, to strengthen the socialist production relations in the north, to consolidate the socialist production relations in the whole country.

-To meet the needs of national defence, to firmly maintain social order and security.

The biggest difficulties in this period were the heavy consequences of the protracted war for national defence. The south was liberated after more than 20 years under the rule of U.S. imperialism which had turned it into a consumerist society with tens of thousands of prostitutes, millions of drug addicts, and more than 1.5 million unemployed soldiers of the disbanded Saigon army who had lived mainly off U.S. aid. A few half crippled industrial enterprises and services were still operating, but with a quickly depleting supply of foreign materials.

Socialist transformation in the south proceeded quickly and favourably up to 1980, 90 per cent of the agricultural households had joined collective production in the central Vietnam coastal provinces, and by 1984, 52 per cent in the whole of south Vietnam had joined cooperatives or production groups accounting for 44 per cent of the cultivated land. Capitalist and private industry and trade were transformed into state-run or joint state-private enterprises.

This created conditions for the whole country to make better use of manpower and land resources to strengthen the material and technical bases of socialism and improve the material and cultural life of the people.

The active workforce accounts for half of the population in the country. It is being redistributed on regional and national scales, from over-populated lowlands to remote areas in the highlands with fertile soils. About 93 per cent of the workforce are working at production establishments, among them 11 per cent in industry and 71 per cent in agriculture. Nearly 700,000 working people have got secondary or higher levels of education, one fourth of them with university or post-graduate degrees, the scientific and technical workers are evenly distributed in all branches of the national economy. Almost all agricultural cooperatives already have cadres with secondary education university degrees.

HCM CITY REVIEWS ECONOMY, BANS FOREIGN CURRENCY

BK260730 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City party Standing Committee recently decided on a number of urgent measures aimed at, from now until the 1987 Tet, further renovating work attitude and promptly implementing a resolution of the [recent] city party congress. From now until Tet, the party organization and people of the city must concentrate on resolving the following economic and welfare problems:

1. Continue to implement the 11-point program of the Third City Party Standing Committee and actively solve problems of supplies and raw materials needed for production. Use all possible means to mobilize supplies and raw materials in stock; overcome difficulties; promptly receive supplies provided by the central government; cooperate with nearby units in promptly receiving necessary raw materials and supplies; exert unified control over prices, especially prices for imported raw materials; resolutely do away with the roundabout process of buying and selling of these raw materials, which may cause an increase in prices; practice the direct delivery of supplies to recipient units; promptly consolidate shopping outlets and marketing cooperatives; appoint more capable cadres to control at all costs important resources from discarded materials such as aluminum, plastic, and iron; ensure rational guidance for prices; and link the transformation of the discarded materials sector with the providing of raw materials for small-industry and handicraft production as well as with efforts to control goods again. It is necessary to ensure the supply of raw materials for production in order to fulfill the 1986 plan and prepare for the first quarter of the 1987 plan, and to improve ways to secure products without letting them fall into the hands of private traders.
2. Continue to provide intensive guidance for those points already selected as part of efforts to concentrate on implementing the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Draft Resolution No 306 on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business and on promptly making suggestions to the Council of Ministers' Standing Committee over matters to be amended or revised so that they can suit the actual situation at present.
3. As for the procurement of foreign currency sent home by overseas Vietnamese [kieuuf hoois] to serve production, it is necessary to follow the principles already authorized by the Standing Committee of the [CPV Central Committee] Secretariat and the Council of Ministers. We will petition to the central government to formulate regulations giving tax exemptions or deductions for a certain period of time to those overseas Vietnamese nationals sending foreign currency, raw materials, and supplies to their loved ones while banning the importation of or levying heavy taxes on those kinds of goods not under import promotion in order to protect domestic goods. Steps must be taken to put an end to attempts by some people to raise the exchange rate at will so they can compete with one another in getting hold of the foreign currency sent home by Vietnamese nationals, thus upsetting the monetary and pricing system.

It is necessary to strictly ban the circulation of any kind of foreign currency in the city's area after 31 October 1986 and to organize well the collection and exchange of money at a satisfactory rate for those having permission to bring foreign currency to the city. With regard to interests for savings accounts, the city bank will promote the depositing of more money in savings accounts by giving them the highest interest rates -- 8 percent for accounts without time limits -- so that it can mobilize cash to serve production and business. This rate is 2 percent higher than the interest rate prescribed by the Central Bank to production and business units.

4. Price guidance must be carried out on a timely and daily basis. Pricing must be instrumental in the struggle to slow down the pace of market price increases while ensuring that the socialist trade sector does not suffer losses or is negatively affected by speculative hoarding of goods.

5. The state-run trade sector is allowed to select among those domestically traded goods up to export standards for export and to import raw materials for the production of industrial goods. It must secure these industrial goods to renew the [export-import] cycle. This must be strictly controlled, and must not stray off course because of the [attractiveness of the] export goods production, and must be placed under the general coordination of the city planning commission.

6. Resolve difficulties now facing the lives of cadres, workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and the laboring people. Based on budgetary availability and long-term calculations, it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

On the basis of giving attention to conditions needed for production and business, we must apply permanently and widely the piecework and product-based pay system in production establishments and the "amount of business"-based pay system at a stabilized rate in business establishments and must apply widely various bonus systems with appropriate amounts of incentives. The rate of additional payment to compensate for the price increases of six kinds of goods must be set in such a way as to enable cadres, workers, and civil servants to buy these goods in accordance with the set quotas and such payments must be made promptly in each pay period. Specific attention must be given to retired cadres. We must ensure appropriate implementation of all regular and irregular systems of hardship allowances. Attention must be paid to the contingent of school teachers, public health workers, retired cadres, and members of the armed forces.

Every grassroots-level unit must constantly concern itself with working productively and with improving the people's lives and must comply with Decision No 54 of the City People's Committee by refraining from engaging in buying and selling activities and must create favorable conditions for cadres, workers, and civil servants to boost their family economic returns. Public organs and trade unions must pay attention to giving assistance promptly to those cadres, workers, and civil servants who are being confronted with difficulties.

NHAN DAN CALLS FOR HONESTY IN ACCOUNTING

BK061510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Hanoi, Dec 6 (AFP) -- Vietnam's economic statistics are often faked, and the practice weakens efforts to improve the quality of the country's economic management, the official daily NHAN DAN said Saturday.

"The reality shows that many factories break book-keeping and statistical rules by leaving out some figures, inventing others, and falsifying documents in order to divert materials," the paper said. "Certain officials are also reporting false data," it said, "in order to get around an excessively rigid and unadapted planning structure." "It sows disorder in the gathering of economic data, on which the government depends in order to formulate decisions."

NHAN DAN, saying "a return to order" was urgently needed, appealed to state enterprises to provide "honest" figures on their activities.

VEGETATION PROTECTION DEPARTMENT VIEWS 1987 CROP

BK071254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] Recently, the Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture reviewed work related to vegetation protection in 1986 and discussed measures for this work in the 1987 winter-spring crop season.

In the previous winter-spring crop season, insects and blight caused a loss of as many as 200,000 metric tons of paddy. In some localities, *nigrospora oryzae* destroyed 30 to 60 percent of the rice output.

In the 1987 winter-spring crop season, if the weather becomes warm as forecast, insects and blight are likely to develop vigorously -- noteworthy are rice blast, brown plant hoppers, cotton leaf rollers, stem borers, ground beetles, and *nigrospora* in the rice area; bedbugs and *cirphis salebrose* in the corn area; and late blight and bacterial soft rot in the potato area.

Therefore, all localities must develop the successes they have achieved and quickly overcome the shortcomings they have revealed in work related to vegetation protection in 1986 so as to satisfactorily protect the winter-spring crop production.

AUSTRALIAPAPUA NEW GUINEA CALLS OFF TALKS ON RELATIONS

BK090930 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Talks between Australia and Papua New Guinea on relations between the two countries have been postponed at short notice. The Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra says Papua New Guinea has deferred the discussions which were to have taken place on Thursday and Friday. Graeme Dobell of our Canberra staff reports:

[Begin recording] The talks were to have dealt with Australian aid, a number of grievances from Papua New Guinea, and what is being described in Port Moresby as a decline in the relationship.

Among the officials who were due to come from Papua New Guinea were representatives of the Prime Minister's Department, foreign affairs, finance, and trade and industry.

The Australian side does not see the abrupt cancellation as a diplomatic snub, describing it instead as a scheduling problem. It is felt likely that the talks will still take place before Christmas.

The opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Peacock, has said today that the government had been insensitive in the way it had dealt with Papua New Guinea this year. He said Port Moresby had been alienated by what he described as the government's cavalier and offhand manner. [end recording].

USSR-VANUATU FISHING TALKS HELD IN SYDNEY

BK080956 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 8 Dec 86

[From the "International Report"]

[Text] The Government of Vanuatu has begun a second round of fishing access negotiations with the Soviet Union despite pressure from home and abroad to change the direction of its nonaligned foreign policy. The talks taking place in Sydney are in response from the Soviet Union for fishing rights in Vanuatu's 320-km exclusive economic zone as well as port facilities and landing rights. Here's our Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson.

[Begin recording] In a major break with tradition Vanuatu's head of state, President Ati George Sokomanu, last month used the opening of Parliament in Port Vila to launch a stinging attack on his government's foreign policy. The ruling Vanuaku Pati's links with Libya, the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, and Cuba, he claimed, had damaged the country's trade, foreign investment, and tourism.

In recent weeks, three new political parties have been established in Vanuatu, bringing the number opposing Prime Minister Walter Lini's government to 13. But despite the seemingly growing discontent, Father Lini, regarded a maverick in an otherwise pro-Western South Pacific, still claims that he has 75 percent popular support, and he is this week pressing ahead with talks that could give the Soviet Union a base in the heart of the region.

The negotiations between senior officials from Vanuatu's Department of Foreign Affairs and Fisheries and the Soviet Department of Fishery have been opened at the South Pacific Trade Commission here in Sydney and are expected to run for about 4 days. Although the Vanuatu delegation is under strict instruction not to speak to the media and the Soviets claim they have nothing to say at this stage, both sides are confident of reaching an agreement.

During a visit to the island nation in May, Australia's foreign minister, Bill Hayden, told Father Lini that once ashore, the Soviets would interfere in Vanuatu's internal affairs and use the country as a base from where they try to destabilize the rest of the region.

United States too has expressed serious concern over growing Soviet influence in the Pacific, but Father Lini insists that the fishing discussions are purely commercial. Canberra and Washington, he says, should stop interfering in the internal affairs of his sovereign nation.

After being asked to leave Kiribati waters in October, the Soviet Union is keen to reach agreement with the Lini government, and I understand that the only major issue outstanding is the access fee. If the fishing agreement is concluded this week -- and Father Lini says he hopes one will be -- I also understand that the Soviets will have access to a port on the northern island of Espiritu Santo, which was abandoned recently by a Japanese firm. Aeroflot will also be permitted to land in Vanuatu with crews for Moscow's fishing fleet operating inside the country's 200-mile exclusive economic zone. [end recording]

Vanuatu Minister on Talks

BK090131 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr. Sela Molisa, says the Soviet Union will get the fishing rights and shore-based facilities it wants in his country if it is willing to pay a high-enough fee. Mr. Molisa made the comment in Canberra after the second round of fishing talks between the Soviet Union and Vanuatu began in Sydney. He said the Soviet fees for fishing rights would have to make a substantial contribution to Vanuatu's economy or it would not be worth considering.

Mr. Molisa also said that the Soviet Union had been active in the South Pacific for some years and a fishing deal with Vanuatu would not affect the security of countries in the region. He was speaking after talks with Australia's foreign affairs minister and Defense Minister Mr. Beazley.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE REACTS TO FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST AT MURUROA

BK080700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr. Lange, has restated his government's opposition to nuclear testing in the Pacific following reports of another French test at Mururoa Atoll. Mr. Lange said he was greatly saddened that France refused to heed what he described as deep-seated and strongly held opposition to its South Pacific testing program.

New Zealand's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research says the explosion at Mururoa was detected by scientists working at a seismographic observatory in the Cook Islands. The test is the seventh nuclear device exploded at the French test site this year.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR: SECRETS ACT AMENDMENT 'NO THREAT'

BK061415 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Dec 86

[Text] The new Official Secrets Act amendment bill poses no threat to anybody including journalists. The prime minister told a news conference in Ipoh this evening that the freedom given to journalists will be continued, although they will not be allowed to publish official secrets. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed said he does not understand why the National Union of Journalists [NUJ] is making a big issue on the OSA [Official Secrets Act]. The government will not arrest all journalists but only those who have acquired official secrets and published them. If no action is taken against journalists, there is no point having any official secrets. He explained that the OSA issue has been amplified as a political issue. On the signature campaign of the NUJ, the prime minister said there is no point having such a campaign. If the government wants, it could collect many of the signatures against the 35,000 collected by NUJ. However, he said the important thing is that the content of the law must be understood. It was for this reason the prime minister's speech on the OSA in the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] was televised nationwide by RTM [Radio Television Malaysia]. He said the government is confident that the public can understand the OSA, although certain individuals or organizations have made their own interpretations for political ends.

On the proposed rally to be held tomorrow, he said rallies can be held any time, but it must be remembered that laws are passed by Parliament and not by rallies. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said that the Sabah chief minister, Datuk Pairin Kitingan, has informed him in a telegram that the PBS [Parti Bersatu Sabah] fully supports the bill. On the UMNO-USNO [United Malays National Organization-United Sabah National Organization] merger, the prime minister said Tun Mustapha has yet to (?see) him on the matter which will be discussed by the UMNO Supreme Council meeting on Monday.

The prime minister said this during his 1-day official visit to Perak.

MAHATHIR BRIEFS SENATE ON NATIONAL POLICIES

BK081242 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has said the government always takes into account the aspirations of all communities when drawing up and implementing national policies so as to strike a balance among their expectations and to maintain unity. The prime minister told the Dewan Negara [Senate] the government had never put any pressure on any community in implementing such policies. The policies include the National Education Policy, the New Economic Policy, and the National Culture Policy. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government did not obstruct any group from voicing its views on such policies as it was up to the people to accept them. He stressed that the government always discussed with various groups the ways to rectify weaknesses in the implementation of such policies.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE USING TERM 'BUMIPUTERA'

BK081747 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The House of Representatives has been informed that the term bumiputera [sons of the soil] will continue to be used because its use in the context of the New Economic Policy [NEP] is necessary.

Dr Siti Zaharah Sulaiman, deputy minister in the Prime Minister's Department, said the term bumiputera currently used is not intended to segregate various races in the country. Dr Siti Zaharah said the use of this term does not mean that the rights of non-bumiputera races are undermined because the national Constitution guarantees the rights of all races. As a whole, the government is satisfied with the implementation of the NEP. However, Dr Siti Zaharah said the government is prepared to investigate deviations provided it has real evidence. [passage omitted]

OPPOSITION PARTY ISSUES FOUR RESOLUTIONS

BK090934 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Dec 86 p 9

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sunday -- the DAP [Democratic Action Party] Central Committee today adopted four resolutions at its national annual conference.

The four resolutions were:

To call on the yang di-pertuan agong [paramount ruler] to exercise his constitutional powers to refer the Official Secrets Act Amendment Bill back to the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives] for reconsideration because of the strong opposition to the amendment from Malaysians of all walks of life who cherish the freedom in the country. It also viewed with grave concern the adamant posture of the government in refusing to refer the bill to a parliamentary select committee for further views and opinions.

To urge the government to invoke Section 47 of the Cooperatives Act so that the corrupt directors of the 24 deposit-taking cooperatives were made to pay a heavy price for their corrupt activities.

To view with grave concern the continued division of Malaysians and that there should be no form of classification of Malaysians which could incite feelings of hatred of one group over the other. It said that the pribumi [indigenous people] and pendatang [immigrants] issues were all contributory factors in fomenting racial polarization in the multiethnic society.

To call on the government to launch a nationwide crackdown on all illegal immigrants in the country and to arrest and deport them back to their countries of origin.

GOVERNMENT TO CLARIFY STAND ON HERZOG VISIT

BK051409 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Datuk Rais Yatim said the Malaysian Government is opposed to only Zionism and not the Jewish people or the existence of Israel, as had been assumed by several countries. He said many countries had misconstrued Malaysia's stand in the matter following the government's objection to Israeli President Hayim Herzog's visit to Singapore recently. He was restating the government's stand on Zionism and also its stand on the Jews and the existence of Israel as a nation. He was opening a civics course on economics, agriculture, and handicraft in Pontian, organized by Pontian Wanita UMNO [United Malays National Organization's Pontian Women's Movement].

He said Malaysia opposes Zionism because it was opposed to the inhumanity of the policy, and not because it was opposed to the Jewish race and the existence of Israel.

Malaysia's principle is not to oppose any nation or country but only the policies they practice. Datuk Rais said the Malaysian Government will try to clarify its stand in the Herzog visit issue to all nations including the communist bloc.

VOPM CARRIES EDITORIAL ON MCP ANNIVERSARY

BK070922 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Editorial: "Continue To Encourage the Patriotic and Democratic Movement"]

[Text] The 3d anniversary of the noble establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP] falls on 5 December this year. Three years ago, the Communist Party of Malaya Marxist-Leninist [CPM M-L] and the Communist Party of Malaya Revolutionary Faction [CPM R-F] merged through friendly consultations to officially establish the MCP. This was a great event in the history of our national revolution. The birth of the MCP has laid a sound basis for achieving greater unity in the revolutionary movement in our country and has provided an important guarantee for developing the just struggle of the people.

During the past 3 years, the MCP has firmly stood with the people to fight for people's democracy and social justice and to oppose the Barisan Nasional government with the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] ruling clique as its core. The party has exerted all its efforts for the just struggle of the people. Our party has firmly fought to defend the immediate rights and interests of the people of various races despite the endless counterrevolutionary attacks and sabotage unleashed by the reactionaries who have regarded our party and its people's armed forces as their number-one enemy over the past 3 years. In a statement on the present domestic situation issued on 5 April this year, the MCP Central Committee clearly stated that as a people's revolutionary, patriotic, and democratic force consistently and unswervingly fighting for and defending the basic interests of the people of various races, our party was willing to sincerely cooperate with all patriotic and democratic forces in jointly exerting their efforts to establish a [word indistinct] society and a people's democratic, just, progressive, and happy nation.

In the 5 April statement, the MCP Central Committee objectively summed up the characteristics of the present situation in our country. The statement pointed out that the UMNO ruling clique-controlled evil Barisan Nasional government had brought great catastrophe to the nation and more severe misery to the people. At present, the people are strongly opposed to various forms of social injustice. All patriotic and democratic forces are exerting their efforts to seek various channels for social reforms with a view to ending the iron-handed rule of the Barisan Nasional government as soon as possible. The results of the 7th parliamentary and state legislative assembly elections for the peninsula announced on the morning of 4 August this year showed the utter discontent of the people of various races with the Barisan Nasional government.

Prior to and during this year's elections, the Barisan Nasional government, with the UMNO ruling clique as its core, resorted to various treacherous and dirty tactics. It controlled radio and television and enforced acts. It provided itself with mass media in addition to treacherously slandering and [words indistinct] opposition parties. It hastily amended the election regulation and held snap elections, making it difficult for opposition parties to hold election campaigns. It illogically delineated constituencies to win more seats. On the one hand, it made empty promises to voters and offered donations everywhere. On the other hand, it arbitrarily intimidated the people and mobilized the Armed Forces and police for exercises [words indistinct] with a view to convincing voters that riots would erupt if opposition parties won.

It barred opposition parties from holding public rallies, while Mahathir himself had successively held rallies in various places in the country in his capacity as prime minister several months before general elections. It warned voters that their constituencies would not be developed if they failed to vote for Barisan Nasional.

Nevertheless, the number of voters voting for opposition parties constituted almost half of the total number of voters. This has fully shown that the Barisan Nasional government is very unpopular. In this year's general elections, Barisan Nasional achieved more than a two-thirds majority by winning 148 of the 177 parliamentary seats. However, the number of votes it had obtained represented only 55.8 percent of the total number of votes, while opposition parties and independent candidates, winning 29 parliamentary seats, secured the remaining 44.2 percent. The sharply disproportionate ratio of seats to votes proves that only through very treacherous tactics in this year's general elections did the Barisan Nasional government retain its political power. The Mahathir clique achieved the so-called victory in the general elections. Thus, it can continue to use the Parliament to pass various antipeople and antidemocratic acts.

However, various political and economic problems it is facing cannot be easily eliminated. Currently, contradictions are acutely mounting among UMNO and its Barisan Nasional component parties as well as among UMNO's own divisions. The prices of commodities remain low. The country's economic growth rate is expected to be only 0.5 percent this year. The country has a serious debt burden. The amount of the debts paid this year represents 20 percent of the import quota value. The country's financial reserves are zero. As a result, Mahathir planned to reduce the number of civil servants. The unemployment crisis is further deteriorating. The gap between the rich and the poor is further widening. The people of all races from various strata continue to strongly oppose the reactionary policies of the ruling clique. All this has put Mahathir in a very difficult situation.

Even though Mahathir and his clique achieved a landslide victory during the general election, from his preelection speeches and his actions and several incidents which occurred during the post-election period, people are aware that Mahathir and his clique would never alter the policies he has implemented all this time and these policies could result in the destruction of the country and the people. On the other hand, Mahathir and his clique would further intensify the enforcement of the reactionary policies and several other steps which would bring about greater benefits to the bureaucratic comprador capitalist class which is antipeople and antidemocracy. Mahathir and his clique made sweet promises just gain peoples' votes. But after the general election, those sweet promises turn out to be empty ones.

On the day the results of the general election results were announced, Mahathir said that Barisan Nasional's landslide victory in the general election proved that all those policies implemented by his government all this time would be retained. During these 3 months, Mahathir and his UMNO clique arrogantly made [word indistinct] at gatherings with the objective of arousing enmity among the multiracial community. This brought about a very tense situation concerning relations among the various races in the country. They still threaten to take action against those people who oppose and condemn the New Economic Policy. They had only bad intentions when they said that the NEP and other new steps, which are antipeople and antidemocracy, would be implemented. Recently, without even considering the strong opposition by people of all stratas and races, the Mahathir clique again presented the new amendment bill to the Official Secrets Act in the House of Representatives. His main objective is to grab people's democratic rights.

Besides this, he want to escape from shouldering the responsibility of the 250-million ringgit Bank Bumiputera Finance [BMF] loan scandal, the secret 100-million ringgit bulk tin purchase, the conspiracy to use Employees Provident Fund contributions, the United Malayan Banking Corporation scandal, and using a thousand and one means to cover up and defend the corrupt practices of a group of bureaucratic comprador capitalists.

Mahathir and his clique's actions proved that the people's basic political, economic, cultural, and freedom rights would be further grabbed, and racial polarization would become more acute, while the bureaucratic comprador capitalist group's corrupt activities would be further intensified, which would be very unbeneficial to the country.

Looking from a normal situation, all the democratic and patriotic political parties, organizations, and the individual, are of the opinion that people's efforts should be directed toward the country's future and also towards making greater efforts toward the progress of the democratic and patriotic movements. There should be stronger determination to carry out propaganda and struggle in and out of Parliament and to expose at the right moment the conspiracy and evil intentions of the Mahathir clique for the sake of defending people's rights and interests. In making an effort to carry out these objectives, all democratic and patriotic forces should enhance their solidarity, and should be a spearhead towards the common enemy.

The MCP Central Committee showed in its statement that in facing any multiracial situation currently within our country, people should not only aim at struggling for one particular race's interest to topple the accursed Barisan Nasional reactionary regime, but on the other hand, should strongly rally together, irrespective of race or creed, to struggle for a common cause. The people of the various races and from the various patriotic and democratic movements should stand more strongly united and struggle for the people's interests, be more coordinated and fully support their struggles, find ways to resolve common issues without discrimination, place greater stress on solidarity and understanding, target their struggle at the Barisan Nasional regime which has UMNO as its nucleus, and ensure that the struggle has a great impact on it. Currently, the MCP is making efforts to consolidate greater solidarity and cooperation among all the patriotic and democratic movements and also the progressive movements which are opposed to the iron handrule so that a wider patriotic and democratic united front can be established.

We are confident that with the consolidation of the patriotic and democratic movements, further expanding vigorously, the just struggle by our country's people against the iron hand reactionary rule will achieve victory in the end!

CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT IN JEOPARDY, MEETINGS SCHEDULED

HK081411 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] may not adhere to the signed cease-fire agreement, said NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo, if President Aquino will not act on the wrong interpretation by the military on some sensitive issues in the agreement. According to the report of Janice Demorito of Radio Bombo Manila, the NDF negotiators said that the president should cancel a policy issued by the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP].

[Begin recording] The NDF warned yesterday that there will be no cease-fire on 10 December if President Corazon Aquino does not cancel a policy which the New Armed Forces of the Philippines recently issued. It can be recalled that these past few days Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos assured that the military will continue to patrol even in NDF areas and they will disarm anyone who is found to be carrying firearms. According to NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo, this announcement by the chief of staff is in opposition to the cease-fire agreement because disarming is one of the activities classified as a hostile act under the truce accord. In a letter that they sent through government negotiators, this complaint has already been sent to President Aquino.

Meanwhile, according to retired Major General Jose Magno, the president's adviser on military affairs, the NDF can hope for a clarification with the the chief of staff regarding their protest before the effective date of cease-fire. [end recording]

NDF Ready To Hold Talks

HK091015 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 9 Dec 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Communist rebels placed the fate of a Christmas ceasefire squarely in President Corazon Aquino's hands Tuesday, less than 24 hours before it was due to start, at calling on her to restrain her troops.

But the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF) brought a sophisticated propaganda offensive to a climax by also saying talks on a political settlement of their 18-year-old insurgency could proceed even if the truce was aborted.

Officials remained optimistic that the ceasefire would proceed and preparations continued in parts of the country for celebrations of the start of the truce, scheduled for noon (0400 GMT) Wednesday.

"I'm very hopeful," Mrs Aquino told reporters as she emerged from her office following a 15-minute meeting with the government negotiators, who are led by Teofisto Guingona. No details of the meeting were given.

Chief NDF negotiator Satur Ocampo told foreign correspondents here that there could be no truce unless Mrs Aquino banned the military from patrolling areas of conflict and disarming guerrillas.

He said that unless Mrs Aquino exercised her role as commander-in-chief and "restrains the armed forces from proceeding with its own interpretation of the ceasefire ... we cannot have a workable ceasefire."

He warned: "Whatever her position will be will make or break the ceasefire."

The NDF and government negotiators were due to meet late Tuesday to salvage the truce.

Another NDF negotiator, Antonio Zumel, said the rebels preferred a written assurance from Mrs Aquino because they had protested to her in writing the order by armed forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos for patrols and disarmings to continue.

But Mr Ocampo said a television appearance by the president could suffice.

A spokesman for the government negotiators said they had called on the president in preparation for their meeting with their NDF counterparts.

There was no immediate word from Gen. Ramos on the latest developments.

He was emerged as a crucial Aquino ally and a powerful political figure in his own right since he swung military support behind her in a dramatic power struggle last month with then Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

A procedural problem also cropped up: two supreme court justices turned down an offer to join a body that is to monitor the ceasefire, saying this was beyond their constitutional duties.

Associate Justices Andres Narvasa and Pedro Yap were jointly named by the government and NDF to serve in the five-man body -- which includes the Roman Catholic Church, military and NDF representatives -- with Mr Narvasa as head.

Alice Villadolid, official spokesman for the government negotiators, told reporters after they began their meeting with Mrs Aquino: "There is only one problem actually and that is the interpretation of the word 'disarm'."

"There is every likelihood that they will be able to jointly resolve the problem," she said. "The difference is only semantic."

Presidential security adviser Jose Magno, a recently retired general closely identified with Gen. Ramos, said the rebels "will not be disarmed unless they come to a place where the firearms ban is in effect."

He listed cities, public places and populated areas where even soldiers are not allowed to carry firearms without written permission from their superiors. Mr. Magno said the military would "let them keep their firearms in their camps and in areas where there are no civilians."

Mr Ocampo ruled out a review of the main ceasefire agreement, signed on November 27 after four months of talks, or of ceasefire accords negotiated at regional level. He said the "basic premise" since the talks began in August was that there would be no surrender of firearms by either side. "The fact that we are meeting with them is an effort to arrive at a compromise," Mr Ocampo said.

Truce Endangered, Meetings Held

HK090455 Hong Kong AFP in English 0442 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Dec 9 (AFP) -- Negotiators for the Philippine Government and communist rebels Tuesday failed to resolve a serious impasse at an initial meeting here intended to salvage a ceasefire agreement.

The rebel side, meanwhile, said it was up to President Corazon Aquino to rescue the endangered truce.

The 60-day ceasefire, due to take effect at noon here Wednesday, was imperilled by last-minute disputes over the military's plan to continue patrolling areas of conflict and disarm people without official licenses for their weapons.

Senior government negotiator Teofisto Guingona remained optimistic but told reporters after the meeting that "gray areas" remained to be clarified and that a second meeting later in the day had been scheduled.

He said he was also going to see Mrs Aquino, but did not state if his call would precede or follow the second meeting with the negotiators of the rebel National Democratic Front (NDF).

Carolina Malay, one of the three NDF negotiators, earlier told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mrs Aquino must now personally step into the dispute between the rebels and the military. [passage omitted]

Reacting to Miss Malay, Mr Guingona cautioned the NDF against publicizing its protests before trying to resolve it with his panel, and said Mr Aquino only lays down policies, leaving both panels to work out details. [passage omitted]

Mr Guingona said their second meeting was intended to "resolve or clarify certain gray areas," principally on rebels carrying firearms side by side with the peacekeeping duties of the Armed Forces.

Asked what would happen if the gray areas remained unresolved, he said: "We will cross that undesired bridge when we get there," stressing that "we are confident that we will have the ceasefire as originally scheduled."

He also announced that at least three seats on a five-member national ceasefire committee that will monitor the truce had so far been filled by representatives from the Church, military and the NDF.

The Supreme Court was due to issue a ruling Tuesday on whether two of its members who have been nominated to the committee can join it.

Reacting to the NDF plan to demand the removal of U.S. military bases and radical reforms in society as part of a possible political settlement to be taken up in talks during the truce, Mr Guingona said the government was proposing an agenda that included an offer of general amnesty for rebels.

He said some of the reforms sought by the NDF may be incorporated into the government program, while the U.S. bases will be removed by 1991 if a new draft constitution is approved in February, unless congress decided to retain them.

Ramos Confirms No Compromise

HK081354 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Dec 86 pp 1,2

[By Lito Mangaser]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Armed Forces chief of staff, said the military would be abandoning its role as the Republic's protector if it yielded to demands that soldiers keep out of rebel-controlled areas during the 60-day cease-fire period.

He said the military's role as enforcer of the law and protector of the people and of the sovereignty and integrity of the land is defined in the 1935, 1973, the Freedom and even the draft Constitutions.

"There can be no distortion or any compromise on the part of the New Armed Forces in the pursuance of this role," he said in a press statement.

Enforcing the law, he said, includes patrolling anywhere, including rebel-controlled areas, and checking for unlicensed firearms.

The National Democratic Front (NDF) has claimed that these two issues were a "misrepresentation or distortion" of the cease-fire agreement signed between the NDF and the Government. The preliminary truce starts on Wednesday.

Military spokesman Col Honesto Isleta said the agreement does not prohibit soldiers from patrolling territories which rebels claim they control.

He said the military will apprehend rebels who carry guns but do not have gun permits or safe conduct passes.

Gun permits, he said, are issued only by Constabulary chief Maj Gen Renato de Villa while safe conduct passes are issued by Ramos, the commanding generals of the four major services, and chiefs of the 12 regional unified commands.

Also yesterday, Ramos and Defense Minister Rafael Ileto said a battalion of about 500 men would be assigned to each of the country's 12 regions to undertake "people-oriented" projects.

"We will show that the Government has not neglected the people as what had happened during the past regime," Ileto said.

Ileto and Ramos, in separate statements, also urged soldiers to respect the cease-fire agreement.

Military Defends Patrolling

HK081511 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The NAFF [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Fidel Ramos explained the position of the military regarding the continued patrolling by the military in NPA areas. In a statement provided Captain Anselmo Cabingan, NAFF public information officer, Ramos said that such actions are aimed at maintaining security in the country.

[Begin Cabingan recording in English] General Fidel Ramos, chief of staff of the NAFP today repeated that the Armed Forces is mandated by law to provide protection and security to the people, and to maintain law and order to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the republic. Ramos reiterated this call this morning during the regular Monday morning flag raising ceremony at Camp Aguinaldo which was also attended by Defense Minister Rafael Ileto. The NAFP chief also echoed a call of Minister Ileto, which he issued last Saturday, that in keeping with the spirit of the cease-fire, the military is obliged not to initiate any offensive action against elements of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. However, Ramos said the NAFP can undertake security and police patrols pursuant to its peacekeeping function and act on violations of the penal statutes, excluding political crimes, for the purpose of protecting the population and property. Government forces are instructed to avoid any confrontational situation with the CPP-NPA unless provoked or fired upon. This will then assure the avoidance of unnecessary tension and new provocations and enable the preliminary cease-fire to hold. Ramos also said that likewise the NAFP will take actions to secure and safeguard residences in any community in the Philippines if any complaints are received by authorities about extortion, coercion and threats, molestation, and any form of taxation. Ramos also emphasized that the carrying of firearms in the country by anyone whether civilian, soldier, policeman, civilian law enforcement agent or CPP-NPA member is governed by presidential decree 1866 or the omnibus firearms code; these rules and regulations were reiterated in paragraph 9.4 of the safety and immunity agreement. The NAFP chief said that the bottom line is that the NAFP and the INP [Integrated National Police] must enforce the law, maintain peace and order, provide for the safety of the citizens and exempt no one including its own elements if they violate the law. [end recording]

It can be recalled that the NDF [National Democratic Front] strongly opposes the said actions which the military plan to undertake when the cease-fire agreement takes effect on Wednesday, 10 December. Two days before the formal start of the cease-fire agreement between the NDF and the government, several clashes occurred involving the NPA. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT, NDF NAME CEASE-FIRE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HK090611 Quezon City ANG PAHAYANGANG MALAYA in English 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[By Jun Lopez]

[Excerpt] Associate Justice Andres Narvasa was named yesterday by government and leftist peace negotiators as head of the national committee that will monitor the 60-day ceasefire accord which takes effect next Wednesday.

Rebel peace negotiator Satur Ocampo told a press conference that four others were named to the committee which will draw up guidelines to implement the accord signed Nov. 27 between the government and the National Democratic Front [NDF].

The four other members of the NSC [as published -- National Cease-Fire Committee, NCC] are Ricardo Cardinal Vidal of Cebu; PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, representing the government; Associate Justice Pedro Yap, and Francisco Pascual, a former political detainee representing the NDF.

Narvasa, a law dean and general counsel of the Agrava Fact-Finding Board which looked into the Aquino murder three years ago, has welcomed the appointment, Ocampo said.

The other justice, however, expressed some reservations. "He's still trying to weigh his duties in the court," said Ocampo.

Cardinal Vidal has not been informed of his appointment but in case he refuses, Sister Christine Tan would be named instead to the monitoring panel.

Sister Tan was a member of the 48-man Constitutional Commission which drafted the 1986 Charter. A sister of BIR [Bureau of Internal Revenues] Chief Bienvenido Tan, she is also a member of the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace and the Anti-Bases Coalition.

The NDF representative in the panel was described by Ocampo as "an ex-detainee who has extensive knowledge of the field situation and the New People's Army."

Other duties envisioned for the NSC [as published] once the truce is in place include accepting reports of ceasefire violations and determining what penalty is to be meted out to the guilty party.

Despite violations of the truce, both the government and the NDF have agreed to continue talks on the substantive issues of the peace negotiations.

The local ceasefire committees will be formed shortly, Ocampo said.

The government panel initially proposed that the provincial fiscals, head of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and a civic group representative be named to local committees. An NPA member and a provincial commander would represent the NDF and the government.

Ocampo said the NDF rejected this because provincial fiscals are the ones handling insurgency -- or subversion -- related cases in the provinces.

He said the National Ceasefire Committee has the final say on the composition of the local committees.

Another NDF negotiator Antonio Zumel said the NDF and government panelists Teofisto Guingona and Ma. Serena Diokno met yesterday to discuss additional measures to safeguard the ceasefire.

Zumel said Col. Honesto Isleta's statement on the ceasefire accord safety and immunity guarantees tend to distort the spirit of the agreement and may lead to violations.

Zumel said the panels agreed to add provisions on certain signals to identify the NPA. One of them could be a flag that rebels will carry in the field, he said.

The NDF also protested the move of Col. Virgilio Saldajeno preventing the NDF from talking with jailed rebel leader Rodolfo Salas in his cell at the Constabulary Security Group in Camp Crame.

Ocampo, Zumel, Malay and the two lawyers, Romeo Capulong and Arno Sanidad, were at Crame yesterday to confer with Salas on the ceasefire pact.

Salas, alias Commander Bilog, was named by the NDF as the third member of the panel in the peace talks, Zumel said.

Saldajeno said the ban was on orders of General De Villa. [passage omitted]

MNLF CLAIMS AQUINO OFFICIALS OUT TO DESTROY TRUCE

HK080641 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front has warned President Aquino against officials in her government who they claim wish to destroy the peace initiative in Mindanao. Jojo Ysmael has the details:

[Begin recording] According to an MNLF newspaper, these officials plan to sabotage the peace efforts in Mindanao instituted by President Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari when they met in Jolo, Sulu September 5. These officials are bent on obstructing moves made by Butz Aquino and the PSDP's [Philippines Social Democratic Party] Norberto Gonzales to solve the problems in the Southern Philippines, the MNLF stated. [end recording]

Civil War Feared

HK081507 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Dec 86 pp 1, 18

[By Sid Roman]

[Text] Presidential emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino expressed fears yesterday of possible civil war should the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and other rebel groups in Mindanao try to secede from the Philippines.

He, however, stressed that the firepower of the belligerent groups "are no match for that of the military."

Aquino, brother-in-law of the President and her personal representative in the Cordillera and Mindanao peace negotiations, made the remarks in a dialogue with members of the Tarlaquenos in Media Association Wednesday night at the Quezon City sports club.

He regretted the recent developments in the peace negotiations, obviously referring to the reported filing of petitions by the MNLF and the Mindanao Independence Movement (MIM) with the United Nations seeking independence for Mindanao.

He disclosed the desire of some Middle East countries to give at least \$280 million in various economic and development aid for Mindanao should the peace and order problem in the South be solved.

The presidential emissary told Tarlac mediamen that another country has also committed to extend its support, but the support will largely depend on the peace and order condition in the region. He declined to name the country.

Revealing that the "logistical support of Nur Misuari has dried up," Aquino said the MNLF chairman does not enjoy the support of all Muslim rebels in the South, citing differences of Misuari with the Dimas Pundato and Hashim Salamat groups and the political group of brothers Firdausi and Macapanton Abbas.

Earlier, the government Philippine News Agency reported that the MNLF and the MIM headed by defeated presidential candidate Reuben Canoy had filed petitions with the United Nations seeking independence for the South.

Canoy was quoted as saying that the MNLF, which has been fighting to separate Mindanao from the rest of the country for over 14 years, has applied with the United Nations for a belligerency status, claiming that Muslim Filipinos are at war with the Philippine government.

The MIM, on the other hand, has asked the United Nations to intervene in the conduct of the Feb. 2 plebiscite on the constitution and hasten the proclamation of Mindanao's independence.

The government declared that the act of Misuari is a provocative and hostile action that violates the peace agreement signed by President Aquino and Misuari.

SOURCES REPORT AQUINO FREEZES CABINET REVAMP

HK081410 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Executive Editor Eddie Monteclaro]

[Text] President Aquino has decided to suspend her Cabinet reorganization and to concentrate instead on the implementation of her national economic recovery program.

This apparently means Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez is keeping his job.

According to "Inside Malacanang" interviews of ministers who attended last Friday's special Cabinet meeting, the Cabinet reorganization will be resumed in February 1987 after the ratification of the 1986 Constitution.

Informed sources said President Aquino will then let go of Cabinet members planning to run for Congress seats and replace them with a new team.

No official comment could be secured on the suspension of the Cabinet revamp, but it was given credence by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno when he said a replacement for Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez could not be found.

"Inside Malacanang" sources termed the new twist in President Aquino's schedule as "Operations Homework" to create new jobs and for the "yes" campaign in the constitutional plebiscite on Feb. 2.

Sanchez, whose resignation was reportedly accepted by President Aquino last week, has been on the verge of leaving the cabinet since the President announced a Cabinet revamp on Nov 22.

The problem, Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said, was the President's desire to reach a "consensus" on the matter.

"She has to meet with management. She has to meet with labor groups. Each particular member of each particular group has his own favorites. So you discuss them. One proposes somebody, another one shoots it down," he said.

The ideal person for the job, Benigno says, is "somebody acceptable to both labor and management."

The elusive combination required of a labor minister has brought up many possible candidates who have gone through close scrutiny by everyone concerned. Early last week, it looked as if the labor portfolio would go to Cicero Calderon, a member of the 1971 Constitutional Convention and who is now with the International Labor Organization office in Bangkok.

But questions raised by the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] about his possible connections with the Central Intelligence Agency, has somewhat dampened the enthusiasm for Calderon.

The President should be announcing Sanchez' replacement "by midweek," Benigno said. But the other week, he also said the Cabinet revamp would be completed by last Monday.

At any rate, he said that as far as he knows, choosing the next labor minister is "still a wide open ballgame."

When asked about the possibility of Sanchez' retention in the Cabinet, Benigno said, "If they cannot find a replacement for him, certainly, he will continue to function."

Meanwhile, the KMU has served notice that, should it approve of Sanchez, whose "pro-labor" views is removed, they may take to the streets in a nationwide general strike. [sentence as published]

The announcement of Sanchez's replacement, they said, will signal the start of their protest.

Paper Sees Sanchez 'Retained'

HK051315 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 20

[Excerpt] No decision has been made yet on the fate of Labor and Employment Minister Augusto Sanchez. Palace officials said President Corazon Aquino continues to consult with both labor and management sectors on who the best replacement would be. But sources in Malacanang intimate that Sanchez may be retained after all.

One palace insider interviewed earlier this week by BUSINESS DAY pointed out that "Sanchez and (former Local Government Minister) Aquilino Pimentel Jr. are the only two members of the Cabinet with mass based constituencies."

He added that if both Sanchez and Pimentel were removed from the Cabinet, "where would the people go and who can they talk to?"

The delay in Mrs Aquino's decision may be due to the Kilusang Mayo Uno's [KMU -- 1 May Movement] threat to call another nationwide strike if she fails to resist the "covert American hand in the ongoing revamp."

KMU secretary for mass campaign and education, Nick B. Elman, said the revamp is "not attuned to making her government more responsive to the nationalist and democratic interests of the Filipino people." It is viewed by KMU instead as "more to the satisfaction of the United States."

Elman said there are indications of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operations and maneuvers in the current political affairs. He took note of three recent moves of Mrs Aquino: the installation of Rafael Ileto as defense minister, the appointment of Jaime Ferrer as local governments minister and the possible replacement of Sanchez by Cicero Calderon.

KMU considers Ileto, Ferrer and Calderon as "loyal to U.S. interests because of their background." Ileto was a graduate of the U.S. West Point Academy. Ferrer was one of the original founders of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) during the administration of President Magsaysay, whom the CIA reportedly helped install. Calderon is an International Labor Organization (ILO) regional official based in Bangkok and is also suspected by KMU to be a "CIA agent."

Businessmen, however, are getting restless about the delay in the President's decision.

An exporter interviewed yesterday asserted: "Never mind (former Natural Resources Minister) Ernesto Maceda and Pimental, but as far as we businessmen are concerned, we see Sanchez as a major reason for our anxieties."

For his part, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry President Aurelio Periquet said after a meeting with the President in Malacanang Wednesday that his organization thinks that the results of the Cabinet revamp are satisfactory.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said Mrs Aquino is being very careful about making a decision on the Labor Ministry because of the "critical role that the labor minister plays in matters of national interest."

Whatever the President's decision would be, said Benigno, it will be based on a broad and effective consensus. He also indicated that the President will not spare lower level government officials in the ongoing reorganization. [passage omitted]

NEW MINISTER FERRER DENIES LINKS WITH CIA

HK050409 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Newly appointed Minister of Local Governments Jaime Ferrer has denied that he has links with the American Central Intelligence Agency. Ferrer made this clarification in reaction to the fact that he is mentioned in a book called "Portrait of a Cold Warrior," written by Joseph Smith of the CIA. This has raised some questions about his appointment, which is being attributed to the CIA's invisible power. Ferrer said that when he set up Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections] in 1950, as well as the Presidential Assistance on Community Development, under President Magsaysay's administration, his role then was not questioned. The former Comelec [Commission on Elections] head added that he organized Namfrel to ensure that there would be clean elections.

ENRILE REFUSES NACIONALISTA PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK080611 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile rejected the offer that he head the Nacionalista Party [NP]. NP Secretary General Renato Cayetano said that Enrile wished to remain as an ordinary party member. Cayetano is a close friend of the former defense minister. It will be recalled that Enrile also did not respond to invitations from other parties including the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan and Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas [PNP -- Philippine Nationalist Party] following his dismissal from the cabinet. According to Cayetano, Enrile wanted a united opposition against President Aquino.

PARTIES HIT 'PRO-AMERICAN' BIAS OF NEW CABINET

HK051427 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Dec 86 pp 1, 7

[By Joel Paredes and Elmer Mercado]

[Excerpt] Two leading left-leading groups yesterday assailed what they said was the pro-American complexion of the Aquino Cabinet after a shakeup that followed a failed power bid by a right-wing military faction.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement] and the Partido ng Bayan [PNB People's Party] said they viewed the revamp as "a silent coup" that bears the imprint of American interference in the country's political affairs.

The two groups warned President Aquino against falling into the hands of external forces, particularly the Americans.

Their warnings came after Palace spokesman Teodoro Benigno said President Aquino will purge "undesirable" lower-ranking government officials after her revamp of the Cabinet is completed.

Benigno said Mrs. Aquino "may start weeding out undesirable elements in the bureaucracy" after a new labor minister is appointed next week.

Dismissed in her first overhaul of the Cabinet in nine months were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. Pimentel was given the new post of presidential adviser on natural affairs.

Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez is to be dismissed next week, Palace sources said.

In saying the Aquino cabinet has gained a pro-American complexion, the KMU said the revamp did not make the government "responsive to nationalist and democratic interests."

The labor alliance cited the appointments of West Point-trained Rafael Ilete, a former lieutenant general, and Jaime Ferrer to the defense and local governments ministries as "moves directed by certain U.S. government agencies."

"We have regarded these moves as part of direct U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operations and maneuvers in current Philippine political affairs," KMU spokesman Nick Elman said.

Alan Jasminez, PNB secretary-general, said that the "silent coup" staged by rightist elements in the Aquino government could pave the way for the restoration of "elitist democracy" in the country.

"This restoration would render inutile whatever gains the Filipino people achieved in the February revolution and the sacrifices of many others during the dark years of Marcos's martial law administration," Jasminez added.

Previously criticized for her "indecisiveness and wishy-washy stance, Mrs. Aquino undertook revamp of the political bureaucracy which had been assailed by critics as riddled with "inept and corrupt" officials.

The KMU said that the qualifications set forth by Mrs. Aquino in the choice of replacements in her Cabinet "fall short" of those needed to have men and women of nationalist and democratic sentiments.

The political strike, the KMU said, would be a warning to the government of the dangers of the recent political developments.

"This would also serve to protest the ouster of Sanchez from the labor ministry," the 600,000-member labor center added. It said the impending removal of Sanchez, who has been branded as overly sympathetic to labor, is a way of bowing to pressures from big foreign local business interest.

The KMU, PNB and other nationalist organizations have been urging the retention of Sanchez at the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

Among those being considered as Sanchez successor are Cicero Calderon, senior consultant of the Bangkok-based International Labor Organization; Deputy Labor Minister Frank Drilon of the Employers Confederation of the Philippines who was nominated by KMU rival labor center, TUCP [Trade Union Congress of the Philippines]; and Presidential Adviser Rene Saguisag.

Ferrer, a former member of Parliament and also former Commission on Elections chairman is a known anti-communist cited by former CIA agent Joseph Smith in his book "Portrait of a Cold Warrior," as responsible for organizing the Namfrel in the 1950s and later, the Progressive Party of the Philippines.

The KMU, did not disclose the date for its planned nationwide political strike.
[passage omitted]

AQUINO TO 'CLEAN-UP' LOWER-LEVEL GOVERNMENTS

HK051015 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Following the Cabinet revamp, President Aquino will begin to clean up the entire government by removing undesirable officials at lower levels. Once the Cabinet revamp is completed, the president will start ousting undesirable elements in the government in accordance with her promise to the country about a fresh start in her government. This was announced by Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno.

AQUINO STRESSES DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT

HK060210 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Excerpts] President Aquino says we should accept no other form of government, no matter the price there is to pay. She said yesterday [5 December] that the ways of peace are the best and democracy is the best and most humane and most enlightened system of government yet devised by men, and we should accept no other form of government, whatever the price there is to pay. The president spoke before 500 delegates to the launching of the 1986 Family Week celebration at Malacanang.

She also said that as parents, we must remember the importance of our God-given role and teach the children the value of respect for themselves, for their parents, for all legitimate authority and the laws of the land, for the laws and teachings given by a just and loving God.

[Begin Aquino recording] Let us teach them to believe that the ways of peace are best; that the surrender of principles is always ignoble and to be avoided at all costs; that the way of democracy, though not without its flaws, is the best, the most humane, and most enlightened system of government yet devised by men; and that we should accept no other form of government, whatever the price to be paid. [end recording]

CPP-CENTRAL LUZON, ALLIED GROUPS REJECT CHARTER

HK041433 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga -- The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its allied organizations in Central Luzon have expressed opposition to the ratification of the proposed constitution which they described as "proimperialist and anti-people."

The Central Luzon CPP announced its rejection of the draft charter in the November issue of the 15-year-old "Himagsik," [revolution] official newsletter of the revolutionary movement in Central Luzon.

The entire six pages of the newsletter, which was also furnished the MANILA BULLETIN, were devoted to the draft constitution which, it said, was "tailored, designed, and cooked by the Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] delegates who were dictated by the U.S. agents, capitalists, and big owners of landed estates."

The newsletter, which carried articles written in Pilipino, said that if ratified, the draft constitution will "legitimize the U.S. imperialist control of the country's economic and political affairs and the continued presence of the American military installations in the country."

It said the new charter will "bring the Filipino farmers to backward farming, famine, and suppression."

But the Central Luzon revolutionary organizations, the newsletter said, "cast no doubts that the proposed constitution would be ratified in the coming plebiscite because of the popularity and the machinery of the Aquino government."

It quoted 14 "nationalist" Con-Com members as saying that the draft charter has a lot of defects and that the Filipino people "will have nothing to hope from the constitution."

The newsletter said the constitutional provision which grants foreign capitalists a 40 percent share in Philippine industries, including public utilities, is similar to the 1968 Investment Incentives Law implemented during the Marcos regime, allowing foreign capitalists to "make billions of pesos in profit."

The proposed constitution, the newsletter said, retains the neocolonial economy by providing that the "U.S. will support the country's industrialization program founded on agriculture."

The land reform program provided for under the new constitution likewise is similar to the agrarian reform program of deposed President Marcos and "even strengthens feudalism."

The newsletter said the country's farmer land problem can be solved only if the farmers' feudal relationship with the landowners are eliminated.

In rejecting the new constitution, the newsletter explained that the CPP and its allied organizations decided to work against its ratification but their stand "is not similar to the position of former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and other Marcos loyalists who are only against it because of the transitory provision which makes Aquino president until 1992.

PARTIDO NG BAYAN CLAIMS HARASSMENT BY MILITARY

HK051333 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Dec 86 p 20

[Text] The left-wing Partido ng Bayan [People's Party -- PNB] whose chairman Rolando Olalia was murdered Nov. 13, yesterday said that it continues to be the target of a "smear and fear" campaign by some units of the military.

In a press statement, the PB said that the launching last Nov. 22 of its provincial chapter in Capiz was hampered by efforts of military and paramilitary forces in the area to keep people from joining a scheduled march to Roxas City.

"These elements cordoned the municipalities of Tapaz, Dumalag, Jamindan, Mambusao, Sapan and Pilar, coercing PB members and applicants in these areas into not attending the launching rally in Roxas City," according to the PB statement.

"The reason given by the military for detaining those leaving for Roxas City was that there were threats the launching would be bombed," it added.

PB said however that organizers of its provincial chapter still succeeded in assembling a kilometer-long column of marchers despite the "harassments."

Meantime, the PB deplored in a separate statement the reported proposal of Brig. Gen Eugenio Ocampo, Central Luzon, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, to create a PC Metropolitan District Command in Valenzuela, Metro Manila.

Under the present organizational set-up of the PC-INP, the Bulacan towns of Meycauayan, Marilao, Obando and Bocaue are under the Central Luzon Regional Command, while Valenzuela is under the control of the Capital Region Command.

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